THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,744—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
14th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	..
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	..
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	..
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	..
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	..
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	..
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	..
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	..
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3.05	P. Badewich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5090	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	2 8th Mar
Austria	7388	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 645 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Taraborchia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Cumballa St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka..	1695	Thurs.	12th Sept.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga ...	2185	Friday	13th Sept.	‡ 5 a m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2184	Mon.	16th Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porbunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning" on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
10th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8800	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8890	15 ,,	13 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Somali	2455	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lihoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost :
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-Sans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

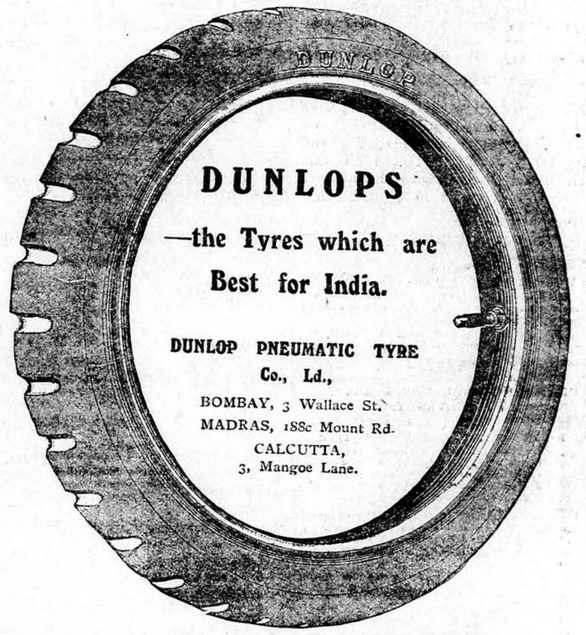
By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre

IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

ORDERS FOR THE

PARSI NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS
GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE PREFERENCE SHARE No. 4041 of the VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED, standing in my name has been LOST or STOLEN.

Finder presenting the same to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

F. G. TRAVERS,
Care of Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Ld., Karachi.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th, 16th and 17th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th current, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 101 of 1911.

Re JEHANGIRJI HORMUSJI WRITER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, Karanjia's Buildings, carrying on business as Baker, under the name of J. HORMUSJI AND COMPANY and also Billiard Saloon keeper, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of March, 1911, against the abovenamed said Insolvent has been THIS DAY annulled.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1912.

H. H. WADIA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of September, 1912.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

RODGER'S POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

FEVER and AGUE SPECIFIC.—A Harmless, Instantaneous and Reliable cure for all forms of Fever and Ague, Ans. 12 per bottle.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and CHOLERA MIXTURE.—(A stringent and antispasmodic) An efficacious remedy for stopping the above complaints, Ans. 12 and 1-8 per bottle

FIG LINCTUS an invaluable Remedy in recent Cough and Cold, accompanied with Hoarseness &c., price Ans. 12 and -8.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—A wonderful Agementor and Restorer of the Human Body, price Rs. 1 and 2 per bottle.

F. W. RODGERS & Co.,
CHEMISTS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

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RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
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SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY 10th September.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1912.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [9TH SEPT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	23,852
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	21	24,340

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. Is. 4 1-32d. on Demand and Is. 4 1-4d for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. from 28th
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4 to 171 Sept
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...183 1-2
Shanghai "	...203 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the morning, but again declined to the opening rate and remained steady for the rest of the day. Only a moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement	...	" 95 11 0

BULLION :—

The London market closed unchanged for ready silver at 28 7-8 and was 1-16 higher for forward at 28 13-16. New York was unchanged at 62 5-8. The local market opened quiet at 72 3-16 for ready and 72 5-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business doing.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	...	"	73	2 0
1st Settlement	...	"	73	5 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	73	6 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	...	"	82	8 0
1st Settlement	...	"	82	11 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	82	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets continue to advance, and the latest private telegrams to hand give no news of any improvement in the weather. They are, however, conflicting in their opinion of the near future of the market, which must depend chiefly on weather reports, and is therefore uncertain. The first Ginners' report, is expected here to-morrow, and the bearish or bullish nature of this may affect the market temporarily. The general estimate of the Ginners' report is 400,000 to 450,000 bales. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 297 for good Broach and Re. 277 for fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola. There has been little business doing during the day, but rates are rather steadier at the close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	305 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	298 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat		"	290 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	"	287 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		"	281-2 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	"	278 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...	"	268 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	"	258 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	"	262 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	"	266 Dec.
" " " ...	...	"	272 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...	"	247-8 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6-22	6-23	6-24
+09	+09	+09
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6-24	6-25	6-27
+09	+09	+09
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6-28	6-29	6-30
+09	+08	+08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	9 0	B.T.
September ...	"	11	3 6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	10	9 3	"

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8	1 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	8	2 0	B.T.
Yellow " " ...	"	9	0 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	55	0 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	47	8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	12	12 0	B.T.

CASTOR-SEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	39	8 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26	8 0	
Forward ...	"	24	8 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs.	46	0 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	4	0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	6	B. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5	4	0	"
" " May 1913 ...	"	5	5	0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,730
Bank of India ...	...	...	64
Indian Specie ...	...	...	70

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	501 1-4 X D
Kohinoor ...	...	...	872 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	3,260
New Great Eastern ...		...	270
Standard ...	...	...	1,395 X D
Swan Mill ...	...	...	251 1-4 X D

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	—		173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			185
Bombay S. N. Ordinary ...		...	295
Colaba Land and Mill ...		...	1,610
Marsks & Co...	...	...	113 C D
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	22
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld. Pref...			186 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces		...	74
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	550

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	177	bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	28,606	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	4,599	"
Rapeseed ...	...	...	781	"
Gingellyseed	...	...	369	"
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil	
Groundnuts...	...	...	450	"
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,977	"
Rice ...	...	...	7,787	"
Myrabollams..	...	...	173	"
Cottonseed ...	...	...	1,068	"
Mowraseed ...	...	...	621	"
Gram ...	...	...	4,045	"
Jowar ...	...	...	1,803	"
Maize ...	...	...	Nil	
Barley ...	...	...	1,825	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th Sept. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 31st Aug. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 31. Rs.	Sept. 7. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,44,24,693	1,20,91,473
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,58,17,393	11,38,16,507
Post Bills ...	4,399	4,399
Sundries ...	19,17,500	19,50,574
	15,27,63,985	14,84,92,953
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,40,86,704	2,39,95,272
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,07,82,913	1,07,52,371
Loans do. do. ...	4,83,02,468	4,90,06,998
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,67,86,919	1,66,09,754
Dead Stock ...	2,34,674	2,34,674
Stamps ...	4,050	4,619
Bullion ...	13,11,504	12,54,873
Balances with other Banks	8,25,993	10,64,438
Sundries...	1,43,604	1,65,397
Cash ...	5,02,15,696	4,53,35,667
	15,27,63,985	14,84,92,953

HONGKONG—SHANGHAI BUNK.

Proceedings at the Half-Yearly Meeting.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 17th August.

The Chairman, Mr. R. Shellim in his speech, said :—When we met in February last, the outlook in this part of the world did not permit my predecessor in the Chair to be over optimistic in his remarks, and it is, therefore, specially gratifying to your Directors to be able to lay before you this statement of the affairs of the Bank showing a very satisfactory result of the half-year's working. I trust the following distribution, as recommended in the Report, will meet with your approval :—A dividend of £2 per share ; dols. 2 1-2 lakhs to be added to the Silver Reserve, bringing that Fund up to dols. 17,000,000 ; dols. 2 1-2 lakhs to be written of Bank Premises Account, and the balance of dols. 1,960,288'64 to be carried forward to the new Profit and Loss Account. On this occasion, owing to the higher level of exchange, less dollars are required to meet the dividend than for sometime past but, on the other hand, the earnings transferred from our Offices in Gold Countries realise less in silver. With the exception of the Sterling Reserve Fund, to which I shall presently refer, there does not appear to be anything in the accounts calling for special mention, and I do not, therefore, intend to take you through the various items in the Balance Sheet. As regards the Sterling Reserve Fund, I regret to say that the hope expressed at our last meeting, that no further necessity for writing down Consols would arise, has not been fulfilled. In view of the fact that the market quotation at the end of June was 76 7-16, we thought it advisable to write our holding down to 75. As other gilt-edged stocks had followed the lead of Consols, it was found necessary to adjust our "Other Sterling Securities" and these have been written down by some £9,500. To effect these adjustments we diverted dols. 334,818'69 of the half-year's profits, being the equivalent at 2 11/16 of £33,539 1s. 3d. the amount expended in purchasing new securities, as stated in the reports. I may mention that the book value of the Securities under the three different headings in the Sterling Reserve Fund investments, all showed a satisfactory margin against the prices ruling at the end of June. Although writing down the value of Sterling Securities has been a tax on profits of late, the money is not lost to the Bank, as apart from the recovery which I hope we may soon see in the market value of our investments, we get interest on the money expended in purchasing new Securities, and the yield on the capitalised value of the Fund is thus improved. It is two years since we last wrote anything off Bank Premises Account, and, although our Property stands in the books at a very conservative estimate, your Directors feel sure you will approve of continuing the policy of writing this account down from time to time. For some years past the offices which the Bank leases in London have been found quite inadequate for our requirements, consequently we have been looking for a site on which we could erect a building of our own. Suitable sites in the City of London are by no means easy to acquire, and you will be pleased to learn that, after protracted negotiations, the Bank has just obtained a very fine property in Gracechurch Street—between Lombard Street and Cornhill—with a right of way into St. Michael's Alley, giving direct access to and from Lombart Street and Cornhill. In anticipation of our being able to secure this property, plans for a building were prepared, and our architects were thus in a position to commence work immediately the contract was concluded. The building, which will in every way be worthy of the Bank, should according to present arrangements, be ready for occupation by the end of next year. In order to obtain an adequate return on the large expenditure involved in acquiring land in the City of London, it is necessary to take full advantage of the possibilities as regards height, and we, therefore, have to build considerably in excess of our actual requirements, which, for the present, will be confined to the ground level, leaving the upper floors to be let as offices. The cost of the land and building will amount to about £425,000. This may seem a large sum of money, but I would point out that, allowing a reasonable rent for our own offices, the estimated income shows a very fair return on the outlay. There is also the advantage of having room for future extension, should that become necessary. I would mention that your Directors gave this matter their very careful consideration, and I trust their action meets with your approval. I think we may congratulate ourselves on having secured a very valuable property at a reasonable cost. There are further outlays in connection with the new Bank building in Bombay, now in course of construction, and also for offices for some of our agencies in the Malay Peninsula, which, together with the new premises in London, means a considerable increase in Bank Premises Account in the near future. These, Gentlemen, are the few brief comments I have to make with regard to the Accounts. A review of trade is left over until the end of the year. It had not been my intention to touch on political affairs, but there is one matter to which I must refer, in order to remove an erroneous impression existing in certain quarters as to the financing of China's requirements. Long and difficult negotiations have been proceeding between the groups of the six Nations, and the Chinese Government for a series of provisional advances for immediate needs, to be followed by a reorganisation loan for the purposes of financial consolidation and general development. Advances up to some Tls. 12 millions have already been made with the approval of the various Governments, but further advances have now been suspended, owing to the difficulty found by the Chinese Government in agreeing to conditions and guarantees considered indispensable by the groups and their Governments, but opposed by the sentiment of an influential section of the Chinese public. Statements have been recently disseminated by newspapers of standing, to the effect that the groups are attempting to force on China enormous sums without regard to Her financial circumstances, or ability to repay. I take this occasion of saying that these statements are a gross misrepresentation of the facts. It is for China to fix the limit of Her own requirements, and I am in a position to state that the groups have not ceased to urge a policy of retrenchment and of such assiduous development of Her internal credit and resources, as will enable Her to restrict present foreign borrowings to the lowest possible figure. The re-establishment of stable Government on a sound economic basis is the aim of all concerned. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the Chair. There being no questions, I propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., seconded and said :—Gentlemen,—I am sure we have all listened with very great interest to the speech from the Chairman, and that you will agree with me in saying that our Court of Directors and the Management of this Bank deserve our hearty congratulations upon the very excellent Report they have placed before us, more particularly when we take into consideration the immense difficulties of the situation on China, which have had to be dealt with throughout the period now under review, and I think we may assure them our entire approval of the disposition of our Funds now recommended. With regard to the Sterling Reserve Fund, while we regret that it has again been necessary to write down our holdings, we cannot but commend so sound a policy, and it is satisfactory to hear that although this has proved a tax upon profits of late, the money is not altogether lost to us ; we must hope for a recovery in the value of Consols in the near future, rendering it unnecessary to write our holding down below the present figure of 75. While at first sight any writing down of the value of our "Bank Premises" may appear to many of us as unnecessary—all our properties standing now at a figure considerably below their actual values—still in view of the newly acquired premises in London, the outlay connected with the new building in Bombay, and the premises required for our Agencies in the Malay Peninsula, I think you will agree with me in endorsing the action of our management in this matter. It is a matter of congratulation to learn that we have acquired such excellent premises for our Loddon office, and that the building, when completed, will be one worthy of our institution and one which will show a fair return upon the outlay. It is satisfactory to hear, that the statements, which have from time to time appeared in Home newspaper regarding China and her loans, are gross misrepresentations of the facts, and we all hope that the time is not far distant when the present situation of uncertainty will come to an end, and China's credit become fixed upon a firm basis—a condition which must undoubtedly tend to increased confidence and the renewal of that extensive business with her which we all so ardently desire. Given an intelligent and stable Government the possibilities for business with China are unlimited and her internal resources, properly developed re in themselves a sufficient security for any amount of credit she may require. With these few remarks I have great pleasur in seconding the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1912.

191. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Co.—Parades will be held as under on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the New Headquarters at 9-30 p. m.

No 1 Company, Wednesday, September 11th. No. 2 Company, Thursday, September 12th, All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at the new Headquarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September, with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. B. A. for 1912-13, can be seen at Headquarters.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1912.

503. Parade.—All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 p. m., until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

504. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley —500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110, and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fee Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEELAN—August 15, at Westridge, Rawa pindi, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Keelan, Indian State Railways, a son.

MONEILL—August 13, at Lasswere, Mussoorie, the wife of Rev. J. H. H. McNeill, Chaplain, Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket :—Quadrangular Contest—Parsis versus Hindus, 11-30 a. m. (second day.)

Municipal Standing Committee, 6-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"Never be too busy for business."—John Oxenham.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo. left Aden at 9 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m.,

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Mauuad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gaserat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volr., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening :—

March.....The Blarney Stone...Engleman
Overture.....Esmeralda .....Herman
Valse .....The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Oriental Scene .....The Dervish Chorus. .Sebek
Selection .....Gaisty Echoes.....Monckton
Pizzicatto .....Herz and Herz.....Latann
Indian Romance ...Hobomoko.....Reeves
Two Step .....The Cockney and...Valentin

OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT.—The Catholic employes of the Secretariat will attend a thanksgiving service on Saturday the 14th instant, at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill. There will be solemn High Mass at 8-30 to be followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The Mass will be rendered by a choir composed of the Secretariat employes.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI.—At 12-30 p.m. yesterday one Merwanji Ruttonji (30) was crossing Hughes Road to go to the Home for Aged Parsis, when he was accidentally knocked down by taxicab No. 105, driven by Pirosha Dorabsha Choksi. It is stated that the accident was due to Merwanji getting confused on hearing the car's hooter. The man is detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries received.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday Mahomed Abdulla, (5) residing with his parents on the second floor of a house at Delisle Road was standing on a bench looking over the verandah railing, when he overbalanced and fell to the road. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment of internal injuries.—Naser Hussain Ramjan (25) residing at Suparibagh Road, while ascending the stairs of the Edward Sassoon mill at Ferguson Road slipped and rolled down the flight of stairs. He fractured his left arm and is detained for treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Another success has been scored with the programme of this week, which has drawn crowded houses, attracted specially no doubt by "Mam selle Nitouche," a musical comedy, in three acts, which is accompanied by the music of that interesting operetta the picture representation preserving the various details of the plot in the excellence of the acting which conveys the story in all, but the uttermost of the dialogue which is, however, supplied in a printed synopsis provided for the audience. Theatre-goers should not miss the opportunity of enjoying so excellent an exhibition as the film in moving pictures.

The Animated Gazette is quite up-to-date, even to the death of the Great Salvationist General Booth, and the picture of the Grand Old Man being taken on his last motor tour.

The Olympic Sports supply eight events, which practically bring Stockholm to us, and the variety of the entertainment is maintained by these popular and clever comic actors Max Linder and Foolshead, who continue to provoke roars of laughter by their inimitable comicalities.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The local chess players of Bombay intend shortly to start a club to be called the Bombay Chess Club. Mr. Elliot, Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Bamji, solicitor. Mr. Patwardhan, pleader and Mr. Mama of the Municipality are acting as provisional secretaries and a large number of chess players of Bombay have expressed their willingness to join as they would welcome any opportunity of furthering their knowledge of the game by frequently playing with good chess players.

Mr. Justice Beaman, who is a good chess-player and a keen enthusiast of the game, has kindly consented to be the president when such a club is established.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s "Olympia" Sept. 10.

The Anchor Line s s "Olympia" is due to arrive here this morning with the following passengers :—

Mr T N Aldred, Mrs Aldred and 2 infants	Mr J N Hollister Mr F J Jones
Mr A A G Bullocke, Mrs Bullocke and child	Miss D Mitchell
Mr and Mrs Gordon Gray	Mrs Oxborrow and infant
Major C F Harold and Mrs Harold	Lt J A Simton
	Miss M M E Walker
	Mrs F S White

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MURDERS.

Parsi Youth of Twenty Arrested on Suspicion.

CLEVER C. I. D. WORK.

As exclusively reported in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday, the body of a Hindu woman was found at 7-45 a. m. on Sunday in a back in a sweeper's gully at Mody Street, the feet of the woman protruding. Information was given to the police by the sweeper. The sack was brought on to the road and opened, when it was found to contain the nude body of a Hindu woman. A pair of bangles was on the arms. From enquiries the police obtained information that the woman was one Chandribai living at Dhobi Talao, her age being about 25 years.

An inquest was held on Sunday by Dr. Nunan in the absence of the Coroner. The body was identified and the inquiry was adjourned. Dr. Nunan subsequently made a post mortem examination and gave as his opinion that death was due to strangulation.

Superintendent Walker continued the enquiry and ascertained further that the deceased was last seen alive on Saturday when she was wearing a number of gold ornaments. Some of these ornaments were subsequently traced to the shop of a Marwari at Mint road where a watch was kept. At about 6 o'clock last evening a Parsi named Dinshah Hormusji Ghiwalla went to the shop and requested, the Marwari, to whom the ornaments were sold to give him some more money. The policemen on the watch stepped into the shop and arrested the Parsi.

The latter then made a statement and took the police to another Marwari's shop at Mumbadevi and there some further ornaments were recovered. He was brought to the Bazargate Police Station where Mr. O. A. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., were waiting. He made a further statement and took the officers to a shop in Trinity Street, at Dhobi Talao where Dinshaw produced from beneath the floor of the shed the clothing of the deceased. He was taken back to the Bazar Gate police station and thence to his brother's shop in Barrack Lane behind which, in the sweeper's gully the body of the deceased was found. In the shop Dinshah pointed out a box which was in a corner and on which were placed other boxes. These boxes were removed and the box which he had pointed out was found to be saturated with blood.

The police have kept Dinshaw in custody and are making further inquiries.

MURDER OF A MARWARI BOY.

The murder was committed on Sunday night of a Marwari boy, named Panechand Gulubchand, aged about thirteen years. It appears from inquiries that one Anver, an uncle of the deceased, in whose house the latter lived, went to his house in Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, yesterday morning, and shouted to his nephew to open the door. On receiving no reply he went to the rear of the house and found Panechand lying dead in the compound his body being terribly cut up. He went into the house and on an inspection of his room found that somebody had entered it by removing in iron bar from a window and removed ornaments of the value of Rs. 12 and Rs. 5 in cash from a box. The police are in search of the murderer.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 7.

H. H. the Nizam and suite, accompanied by Colonel Pinhey, the British Resident, will leave for Simla, on the 13th instant. The "Bombay Gazette" and other newspapers, a few months ago animadverted on Hyderabad affairs, and a certain document that assailed the secession of the present Nizam. Since then two experts were called in to give their opinion on that document, and after days of analytical scrutiny, they pronounced it to be a forgery pure and simple. His Highness was convinced of the accuracy of that opinion and was perfectly satisfied. One thing, however, remained and that was who were, or was, at the bottom of the forgery and the daring conspiracy. And surely it is not possible that Simla could solve it ? Still this is one of the reasons suggested for his Highness' impending visit! It is also stated that Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad will either resume duty as Prime Minister or become State adviser to the Nizam.

Maulvie Kaja Amin-ud-din Sahib has been appointed Paigah Secretary to the estate of the late Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah in succession to Maulvie Kutbuddin Mahmood Ali who died just 17 days ago. Maulvie Kaja Aminuddin is intimately acquainted with Paigaha affairs from his long official connection with them. He is besides a first class Vakil of H. H. the Nizam's High Court, well versed in land, science and political economy, a keen mathematician, and one possessing all the qualifications that make for an able administrator of a large estate. The Moulvie Sahib has a good knowledge of English also. He comes of a good family and is unassuming notwithstanding. Accessible to all and kind at heart, yet straight and candid, the present Paigah Secretary is sure to make himself a successful official in the Paigah. Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadhur deserves to be commended on the happy selection he has made, and Moulvie Kaja Aminuddin congratulated on being raised to the top of the Paigah ladder.

H. H. the Nizam paid a visit to Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadur at his City Baradari Palace yesterday, when the Nawab and his brothers (all grandsons of the late Premier Noble, Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah Bahadur K.C.I.E.) offered the customary nazar to their liege lord. The Paigah Secretary, Maulvie Kaja Aminuddin, on this occasion the rare honour—an honour that his predecessors had not—of also presenting nazar to the King of the country.

Mrs. Morris, the wife of a well-known dentist, died last Thursday afternoon, and was buried yesterday morning in the Chudderghaut Roman Catholic cemetery. Mr. Morris resides at the foot of St. Joseph's Cathedral, and the nearest route to the cemetery from his house is past King-Koti, where H. H. the Nizam since his accession has made his country seat. When the funeral cortege approached near King-Koti, the police stopped its further progress on the ground that a corpse must not pass by the Nizam's palace. This provoked an altercation, questioning the authority of the police. The latter had none to produce or to refer to. The consequence was the funeral cortege had to retrace its steps and take a circuitous route round Ramboldt Kote, reaching the cemetery about an hour and a half behind time. The order extant here from time immemorial is that a corpse may be taken out of the city, but never brought into it.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 8th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 9th September :—

	Plague... Attack.	Death.
	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		95
Same date last year.....		95
Cholera	4	4

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THE WEATHER.

Favourable Conditions for more Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Light rain has fallen at Simla and the Mussoorie Hills as the result of the recent storm, but otherwise the rainfall has been practically confined to North-East India and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma ; and fairly general in Bihar and Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras, the North Madras Coast, Gujarat, the hills of the East Punjab and the United Provinces.

Rajkot records one inch, Darbhanga two ; Dinajpur, Bogra, Jessore, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, 1-12 ; Darjeeling, four; Cherapunji, three; Shillong, Sibsagar, Akyab, Toungoo and Bassein, one.

Forecast : A disappearance of rain from the Western Himalayas.

Indian Ocean : During the week the pressure has been well below normal in the Indian Ocean, and has been normal in the Argentine and Chili during August, but the winds have lately been variable at Zanzibar. Thus the pressure conditions are favourable for Indian rainfall, but the variable winds at Zanzibar show that moist winds are not flowing northwards across the Equator as they should.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Ins.	Esplanade Fort Ins.	Colaba Ins.	Colaba Ins.
Previously registered	52·19	52·22	52·55	48·42
Friday, 6th September ...	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00
Total	52·19	52·22	52·56	48·42
Same date last year.....	51·51	54·35	54·85	45·62

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	38·72	58·11	46·93

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 9th Sept.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	Ins. cts.
0 00	56 87

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	105·3	73·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi ...	96·9	64·4	...	13·97
Lahore ...	99·4	72·2	...	10·29
Sirsa ...	98·3	79·0	...	10·51
Amritsa ...	88·5	74·9	...	25·74
Delhi ...	87·0	75·3	...	27·71
Agra ...	90·0	78·0	...	21·64
Mainpuri ...	88·3	77·1	...	29·00
Jhansi ...	88·6	76·5	...	27·27

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2861 tons, Captain G. Park, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and four passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain Stage sailed yesterday for Kustendji with ballast.

A telegram from Port Sudan to the Shipping Master, Bombay states:—"Mark of sunken wreck Melik in harbour broken off. Spot now marked by triangular buoy—Consul, Jeddah."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 7th September 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone ...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr C W Saearme ..Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....Troopship
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 9.

Australind	3526	Hunter ...	...
Edith	1315	Beeching	J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cawack ...	1-8...B Lang
Ki Templar	4602	Billett	K N & Co
Lightning	2121	Walker ...	M M & Co
Nairung	2462	Park ..	Calcutta ..T M & Co
Rijsbergen	2395	Sorgo ...	T M & Co
Tasdal	2229	Dibea ...	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2447	Shotton ...	T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia ...	3514	Barcham ...	London...	...	P & O Co
B Hidalgo ...	2761	Harbord ...	J Finlay & Co		
D Hiesleyside	2518	Jolfson ...	Philadelphia ...		F A Willis
C&R City of Athens	3571	Knaut ...	K'chi ...	6-9	K N & Co
H Badrie ...	1613	Fisher ...	Jeddah...	12-9 ...	Arabs Steamers Ld
K Kawachi Maru ...	3821	Christiansen ...	Kobe N. Y. Kaisha.		
M Delta ...	4780	Martin ...	...		P & O Co
O Alavi ...	2324	Gray ...	Bo & P S N & Co		
P Kandefels ...	3904	Wittenburg ...	W & A G & Co		
Malvern Range ...	2326	Foxworthy ...	...		R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sicilia ...	3183	Maganzini	15-9...	Genoa ...	R Line
4 Orissa ...	3525	Legrand ...	...		M M & Co
7 Ischia ...	2481	Bolsito ..	Hongkong ..R Line		
S City of Perth ..	2578	Arnold ...	...		K Nixon & Co
9 Altmark ...	2716	Luning ...	Hamburg ...		W & A G & Co
15 Barala ...	1899	Butler ...	P Gulf ...		M M & Co
16 Dwarka ...	759	Moxon ..	Busreh ...		M M & Co

H W P D

Juba ...	134	Ahmed ...	... Bo S N Co
Indravati ...	573	Ismail ...	... Bo S N Co

B I Dock.

Kola ...	510	Elten ...	... M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Upada ...	3382	Logan ...	... M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Chapra ...	Henderson ...	Antwerp
	Washington ...	Stage ...	Kustendji
	Lhasa ...	Manley ...	Karachi
	Nairung ...	Park ...	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Owarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Kawachi Maru, for Kobe, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 9.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kandefels s—895 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 168 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co; 27,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 25 cwts cardamoms, B Hurbham; 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,018 cwts gum, 40 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—10,000 cwts barley Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rijebergen s—4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—12 cases bristles Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Altmark s—50 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 70 bales cotton, C Dutts and Co; 402 cwts mustardseed, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton P Vishram and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—348 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1978 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 42 cwts gum assofoetida, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—19 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spianer and Co; 224 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORTSAID for orders.

City of Perth s—16,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kandefels s—355 bales cotton waste etc. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—600 bales cwts Sassoon J David and Co; 405 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

China s—150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 165 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co: 10 chests opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, B Balchand; 10 chests opium, P Ganeshdas; 30 chests opium, H Ghamsandas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—1 1-2 cwts ivory, Habib Ramji; 1 1-2 cwts ivory M Baldeodas.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Sept.						
10	10 42	29 1	m	4 2	15	
	10 56 a	28 2		4 47 a	16	
11	m 11 22	29 6	m	4 48	15	
	11 42 a	29 1		5 25 a	15	5
12	m 0 0 a	29 7	m	5 31	15	4
"				6 2 a	14	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 10 (Tuesday)	6h 26m	6h 47m
" 11 (Wednesday)	6h 26m	6h 46m
" 12 (Thursday)	6h 26m	6h 45m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sept. 11th, 9h., 18-6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, Oct. 4th, 2h. 13-1m. a.m.,

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 10th September, 1912

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

MR. MCCALLUM SCOTT did not intend to do Sir George Roos-Keppel a good turn when he persisted in his questions in Parliament concerning what is known as the Hoti Mardan Case. We must try and believe that he was making an honest, disinterested effort to reach the bottom of the well where truth lies. Anyhow his questions led to a careful sifting of the whole matter and a complete vindication of the action of everybody concerned—with the exception of the Khan and the Bombay High Court which tried him. This is highly unsatisfactory and the question "What is to be done now?" is one which it is difficult to answer. We cannot but agree that the aspersions which were cast upon the officers called upon to take action were unjustified, as the despatch of the Government of India asserts. When the case came before the High Court of Bombay it is true that the Advocate-General, in asking leave to withdraw the case against the Khan, stated that he had no grounds whatever to conduct the case and that he was at a loss to know why the frontier authorities had arrested the Khan and sent him down to Bombay. His lordship, the judge of the High Court of Bombay, in discharging the accused did state that the Khan was arrested on evidently nobody's complaint, that he had been subjected to many indignities, and that the whole procedure seemed to be most irregular and arbitrary. The case may not have been adequately presented to the judge or to the Advocate-General, but more than that was, or upon what statement, and whose, did the presiding judge base his observations? There is shown to have been nothing either irregular or arbitrary. "The papers," says the despatch, "having been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar this officer took a view of the matter, which was justified by law, and which in view of the fact that the evidence was considered eventually to justify a commitment, cannot be characterised as unreasonable or negligent. In directing the execution of a legal process against the Khan Bahadur, special precautions were taken to show every consideration to his feelings. "Then," says the despatch, "we do not propose to discuss the merits of the actual decision ultimately arrived at in the case. The orders passed were those of a high judicial authority and with them as such we are not immediately concerned, though we have taken leave to dissent from the comments, which formed part of the order. But the reflections upon our officers to which the wording of these orders, and the subsequent embroideries of the Press have given currency, bear directly upon the standard of our administration and, holding as we do that these imputations are entirely without justification, we are of opinion that their refutation should be given the fullest publicity. The manner of doing so we leave in your Lordship's hands, but we consider publicity desirable as an act of ordinary fairness to those who have been attacked. Not the least among these is Sir George Roos-Keppel who in this connection has been assailed with charges of a most scandalous description, although the proceedings neither originated with him nor did he take any active part in them." What reparation can be made to the Khan? asked Mr. Scott. Is reparation due to the High Court of Bombay? is the question. Are the Court and the Advocate-General included in the final sentence of the despatch, "We consider that all those concerned are entitle to be told that Government regards their conduct as free from blame"? Will they consider that the despatch as the final word, or will Government? We hope not, for the public is left wholly unsatisfied and will only be satisfied, we imagine, by a re-trial of the whole case. The Bombay High Court for the sake of its own good name cannot permit the matter to rest.

"THE SONS OF THE KINGS."

As we stand at the present moment at "the parting of the way followed by us for the past hundred and fifty years in India," and in order that we may "take true divination of the goal, on the right hand or the left, whereto our searching arrows are winged," the veteran Sir George Birdwood seeks, in the pages of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, to direct us in a close study of the character and the history of those who before us have held paramount power over the country. He would have us study not only the warrior caste of Rajputs, but the priestly caste of Brahmans and the fierce Islamites—Arabs, Afghans and Mogols, who held both in more or less complete subjugation throughout the 1046 weird penitentiary years preceding the revindication of Aryan supremacy in India, under the shield of the British Raj. However Sir George Birdwood confines his present paper to the subject of the Rajputs, through it is probable he may take up the others in subsequent efforts, for he does not complete his study of the Rajputs in the current issue and has apparently much more to observe on his interesting subject. The story of the origin of the race is picturesque if not credible at the present matter of fact day. They are said to have been raised by the royal and saintly Agasthya, the reputed author of so many of the hymns of the "Rig-Veda" from a sacramental fire kindled on the summit of Mount Abu, in the presence of a convocation of the whole college of Brahminical gods. Never losing their pride of Aryan race, Rajputs never hesitated to recruit their ranks by the admission of desirable aliens from across the north-west frontier, whether Greeks or Sassanian Persians. A Greek prince is traced in the genealogical list of the Rathors of Kananj and Mewar; and in the fifth century A. D., one of his successors married the daughter of Barham Gaur, there being also a tradition among the Gehelots of Mewar of an ancestress, in the sixth century A. D., who was the grand-daughter of one of the Christian Cæsars of Byzantium.

Sir George Birdwood laments the intolerable confusion caused by the fact that the Hindus possess few authentic records of their own history. But he thinks that viewed in the light of the eleven hundred years of the "Mahomedan terror," the conclusion is justifiable that the previous period was also ennobled by the like dauntless and indomitable resistance of the Kshatriyas to the Seyths, who then commenced to pour ceaselessly into India, as in after centuries they opposed to their Mahomedan conquerors. Bewildering entanglements obstruct the symmetrical treatment of Indian history between the exit of the Greeks and the entrance of the Mahomedans. As Sir George says, the Brahmins utterly ignore the invasion of Alexander the Great as they also ignored the presence of the Greeks among them in list of Vrishalas—except among other "white-faced barbarians." Events in India will never be put in chronological order, though it is recognised that the efforts of Mrs. Rickmer in that direction were of great value. Sir George, however, accepts the works of James Tod and Miss Festing as satisfactory history of the Rajputs and retells, the story of the tragedy of Alor: "Dhar fell fighting in the thick of the Arab cavalry: but his widow continued the defence of the city until the exhaustion of provisions for the garrison. Then she and all the women, with their children, gathered themselves together, and built up a great funeral pyre in the garden of the Palace, and, mounting it, were sacrificed in the flames of their own kindling and the men having bathed and duly gone through the other ceremonies in the sublime office, sallied forth, sword in hand against the enemy and perished to a man." The story has never been seriously disputed and is quoted as illustrating the bravery of both Rajput men and women which is proudly claimed to prevail to this day.

Evidence of the Rajput's inherited gift of subtle craft in warfare is abundant in the narrative of Mahmud's twelfth and last expedition—across the sands of Sind and Western Rajputana, a thousand miles to the sack of Somnath in Kathiawar. The Rajputs let him proceed on his outward march unmolested, but when he turned back, overweighted by the votive offerings of centuries, with his face anxiously set towards Guzni, they dogged every turn of his flagging course through the desert wastes between the Suni and the Indus; leading him away from the sparse water-springs on the right hand and the left and betraying him into every manner of ambages and ambuscades, until well nigh the whole of his bedraggled army was lost and the greater part of his impious plunder. Probably one of the most interesting as well as instructive chapters in Rajput history is that concerning Prithvi Raja, his romantic marriage with Sangagota and the incidents which followed. Lessons are to be drawn from the chapter, for having routed his Afghan foes, he neglected to prepare for their return, when one night, just before the dawn, Muhammad Ghori, crossing the Sarasvati, suddenly awoke the day with his drums and trumpets, and was upon the Rajput host before his approach had been observed. Prithvi Raja, however, soon got his army in hand and was apparently pressing Muhammad Ghori to a second defeat, when the latter, feigning a general retreat, and the unsuspecting Rajputs—true Aryas in this respect—falling into the flagrant confusion of a reckless pursuit, he at once charged them with the whole elite body of his hitherto masked cavalry, called up from the right and the left against the heroic Prithvi Raja. For miles "the stricken field" was strewn with cast-away flags, and spears, and shields, and heaped bows and jeweled swords, and plumed casques, and gauntlets, greaves, and breast plates, exquisitely chiselled, and damascened, and gaily dyed scarves, all commingled with the blood of the countless dead. For it was not only the number of the dead that lay there that was so portentous of evil to come, but their position, their power, and their princely worth. Prithvi Raja, fighting to the last, his sword still in his hand, refusing all surrender, although surrounded on all sides, and virtually a prisoner, was cut down in cold blood. His youthful bride immolated herself on his funeral pyre. The flower of the Rajput nobility fell too and for six hundred years the India of the Hindus did not recover until England rescued her from Turanian slavery and oppression. Rajput history is full of charm and of thrilling incident and if the Rajputs of the present day inherit the true blood of their fathers they will give as good an account of themselves when the time shall come.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

WE dare say those in India who see no good in the South African Government will not accept, as made in good faith, the statement of the Government in the matter of the immigration of Indians. We think this will be regrettable. The opposition to Indians in the Colony has been marked and uncompromising for many years, and the Bill which was sought to be passed this year provided for a partial solution of the problem. But the opposition was too strong to be swept away easily, and the failure to work the measure through Parliament should not be a matter for surprise. Nor need it be altogether discouraging. The Union Government admits that the non-passing was due to the hostility displayed towards the measure, but in its correspondence with the Colonial Office expressed the hope that further assistance would be afforded them in their efforts to find an acceptable solution of the difficulty. We all hope that that solution will be found, and it cannot be found too speedily; but we think it should be impressed upon the leaders of the Indian communities, and upon all who sympathize with them, that the occasion is one which calls for patience, and that it will be unwise to write or speak any word which will embitter further the relations between the white Colonists and the Indians. So much has been gained, at any rate, that the Union Government has asked for further assistance to find an acceptable solution of the difficulty. We hope Indians will realize that moderate and temperate counsels will not retard a solution, and that the reverse will not help to find it.

PRESIDENT TAFT—CYNIC.

PRESIDENT TAFT is guilty of considered cynical defiance in his address to the Atlantic and Deeper Waterways Association. We are told that he admitted he would have preferred parts of the Panama Canal Bill omitted. He said he did not favour the violating of any Treaty, but claimed the same right to interpret the Treaty as Foreign Powers. America, he concluded, was building the Canal for the benefit of the whole world. A more damning confession of weakness and bad faith than this precious declaration cannot be imagined. If Mr. Taft had been without experience in official life, his massive ignorance might be held a ground of excuse. But he has had many years of statecraft, has posed as the cleaner-up in American politics, and taken it upon himself to judge, among other things, the morality of Mr. Roosevelt. In the face of this what can be said of his apologia for the Bill? His claim to possess the same right to interpret the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty as Foreign Powers will be conceded, but surely he does not ignore the facts that the foreign interpretation is definitely unanimous and that it has commanded a very wide range of approval in the United States itself. Moreover, we have been told that if, and when, Great Britain demands that the Bill shall be submitted to arbitration Washington will refuse. This matter of the Panama Canal Bill is one of the most unsavoury incidents we have had in international politics for many a long day, and it serves to show very clearly indeed how vain is the hope to reach a point at which disputes between nations can be settled as satisfactorily as those between honourable men.

MIDLOTHIAN.

THE by-election will be fought out in Midlothian to-day, and while it does not seem probable that the Government will be ousted from the constituency, there certainly are chances of a largely reduced majority. It is difficult to understand on what platform the Liberals are fighting the seat. They have managed to obscure the issues pretty well, except that Mr. Lloyd George in a message to the electors has hammered away at his latest electioneering machine, "reform" of "the antiquated and absurd land system." Otherwise, he and Mr. Asquith have taken seats on the fence and both refer in vague terms to the "performances of the Liberals," the Prime Minister adding that while the Tories and the Socialists have only talked the Liberals have realized the greatest social reforms of the age. Meanwhile, for those who will continue to speculate in the day that is left there is the memory of the great fight in which that fine soldier, Colonel Wauchope, almost defeated Mr. Gladstone in the same constituency, and they may also remember with some hopefulness that in such apparent strongholds as Crewe, Oldham, and North West Manchester the polling in each case was a great Liberal debacle. It need not be presumed however, that even if the Liberals lose Midlothian they will resign. They will carry on with diminished influence the work they have set themselves to perform, and the sure and certain knowledge that a General Election would sound their death-knell will fasten them to the dishonour of continuing in office long after their mandate—if indeed they ever had one—has been exhausted.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, returned to Simla on the conclusion of his monsoon tour.

It is probable that the Delhi Laws Bill will be introduced at the meeting of the Imperial Council on the 18th instant, and considered and passed on the same date.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Aeroplanes for Warlike Purposes.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Bad weather—and there is no mistake about its badness—has still further delayed the War Office aviation tests—and presumably also the placing of the orders for the number of aeroplanes required to bring the establishment up to the strength foreshadowed by Colonel Seely. In the meantime news comes from Berlin that a German inventor has solved the problem of "hovering" and has constructed a machine which is capable of being arrested in its flight at the will of the aviator, and remaining practically stationary at any point from which it is desired to make a more accurate survey of the underlying ground or the enemy's dispositions than is possible during rapid progress through the air. Apart from increased facilities for reconnaissance, counting more accurate observation and thereby more reliable information for the general commanding, it is obvious that offensive operations from such an aeroplane would become less "chancy"—whether the weapon used be a specially constructed machine gun, or the dropping bomb, and one of the points usually urged in favour of the dirigible as against the heavier than air machine would be largely discounted. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the news. Ability to "hover" has been known to be a derideratum for any machine destined for military purposes, and it was only a question of time. Sooner or later the industry of inventors was certain to overcome the difficulties, which seemed at first to render realization of the ideal impossible. If the present machine performs what its inventor claims for it, and affords even for a short time a stationary point of observation, and a stable platform for the discharge of death dealing projectiles with accuracy of aim, it will have the same effect on the aerial navies of the Powers as the coming of the Dreadnought had on the ocean fleets. Except for purposes of training in aviation all previous types will be relegated to the scrap-heap and cease to be counted in the effective lists of the squadrons of the air. Beyond a brief announcement of the fact that such a machine has been produced no detail or further information has been published, but this, I understand, is accounted for by the German Government having recognised the extreme value of the invention, and secured it, and the further services of the invention for the fatherland. The secret, therefore, is likely to be jealously guarded, though doubtless in time it will leak out, after the manner of secrets—or some other inventor will arrive at the same result independently. Germany has hitherto been strongly prejudiced in favour of the lighter than air type—the dirigible of the Zepellin type, and has paid more attention and spent more money on them than on aeroplanes, whilst in France the reverse has been the case. At the Kaiser manœuvres, which will shortly be held in Saxony, there will be as imposing fleet of heavier than air machines, numbering 40 or 50, employed, which shows that despite her predilection for airships, Germany is progressing rapidly in adapting the flying machine to her military requirements.

WAR OFFICE TRIALS.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast the result of our War Office trials in either the British or International divisions, but no one will be surprised if the authorities decide to withhold a portion of the prize money. So far, taking into account the respective engine power there seems little to choose between the Henriots and the Bleriots. The French Deperdussin has done extremely well, but does not show so well as some of the others as regards gliding angle. The War Office, and even more particularly Brigadier General Henderson and his Staff of Judges are to be sincerely congratulated on the way in which the meeting has been both arranged and managed. For an international competition with big stakes involved there has been a noteworthy absence of friction for Judges, and French and British competitors have been working in complete harmony, and there seems every probability of this ideal state of things continuing to the end. When that end will be, it would be vain to prophesy. With any luck, the tests should be completed before I write again, but with no decent weather logged from the Azores to Iceland, where the only available anticyclones are being permanently retained, and an apparently inexhaustible supply of disturbances ready to come in from the Atlantic, it is very doubtful how often the judges will be able to hoist the flag during the week. It is to be hoped that there will soon be a change for the better.

TERRITORIALS IN CAMP.

The territorial camps have suffered severely and the short training time become even more curtailed by reason of the incessant rain which has cut out whole days from the programmes, and driven many of the less keen away from camp at the end of the week instead of their staying out the full fortnight, which under more propitious conditions they would have done. Many even of these would, I am told, have stayed on despite the weather had the programme not been conceived not literally on the "walk before you run" principle, and been made applicable to all corps, whether they had been able to carry out company-training in their own districts before coming to camp or not. There were a large number fed up with what they considered the vain repetitions of the first week, who cut the remaining week, though they would willingly have stayed and faced the climatic discomforts had they been kept interested in their work. There is no possible fault to find with the general principle that you must learn to walk before you can run—but there is much left to be desired in the manner in which that principle has been applied to the Territorial training this year.

TWO WAYS OF TRAINING.

Most of us know the difference between system under which we were supposed to learn certain languages at school, and the way in which we acquired certain other languages in after life. One was dreary drudgery, the other an almost unconscious effort, and the reason is not far to seek. In the one case the attempt was made to teach the language first, so that the literature might, at some future date, become accessible. In the other case the language was learnt through reading the literature, grammar, construction and vocabulary being picked up in the course of reading, the delight in the matter making ample repayment for the dredgery of dictionary and grammar. At school doubtless the literary sense was undeveloped, and to tell the truth the method of instruction tended to repress any incipient tendencies that way—all leave the impression that the authors placed before us for perusal had lived and written solely for the purpose of illustrating complexities of grammar and syntax for the bewilderment and annoyance of the youth of succeeding generations. It will be seen without labouring the comparison, that herein lies a moral for the training of Territorials in their annual camp. The keynote is "interest"—arouse and maintain the interest in the work during the camp, and the results will be good. Even I suppose the companies prove that they have been insufficiently trained, and this is more likely to be a reality than a supposition—the effect will be greater interest will be taken in the training of these companies in preparation for the next camp, so that they can make a better show in Battalion or Brigade training. It will be an incentive to week-end work, and the formation and use of week-end camps. Speaking general the Territorial is drawn form the "intelligent" classes—intelligent by reason of education and occupation added to this they are, as a rule, keen, and granted intelligence and keenness the more the men and officers are shown at camps the more advanced portions of military training, the more they will work between camps to fit themselves to take their places in these larger schemes. The monotony of the early stages of training will be broken, and interest infused by the knowledge of where it all fits into the bigger schemes, which foreshadow the duties which will fall upon the Territorial Army when called out in defence of their hearths and homes.

BRIGADE TRAINING.

The Brigade training of the Regulars detailed for Army Manœuvres has now finished, and the Brigades have concentrated under their Divisional Commanders for Divisional operations for three strenuous weeks before the manœuvres commence. Possibly by then the weather will have improved, it will be badly wanted, as bivouacs and night operations bulk largely in the programme, it being recognised that the coming of the air scout has still farther restricted the use of camp equipage, bearing large writ its face-value in men, and has still further enlarged the sphere in which movements, if they are to be made without the cognizance of the enemy, must be carried out under the friendly cover of night. Night operations are always difficult, never pleasant under the best of conditions, and most difficult and most disagreeable in pouring rain, though granted that the leading can compete with the extra difficulties involved, a stormy night, cloaking sight and deadening sound, offers certain advantages. For the pleasures of night operations, it is necessary to wait for the retrospection after a successful issue.

CONTINENTAL MANŒUVRES.

Almost concurrently with our own Army Manœuvres and the Kaiser Manœuvres, to which I have already referred, the French Army Manœuvres will take place in the Poitou, and there again the aerial scout will be much in evidence—in fact it would not be going too far to say that at all three manœuvres one of the principal, if not the principal problem that it is hoped to solve is the extent and limitations of the new arm in war, and the results will be both interesting and instructive. France has previous experience having, during the past two or three years, mobilized corps of airmen with their machines during manœuvres. This year the number of aeroplanes with the two Armies will be 86, and they will be distributed as follows: Infantry 48, Reserves 16, Artillery 18, and Cavalry 4. The aeroplanes will be supplemented by a complete auxiliary service consisting in the first place of a number of fast and powerful motor-cars—to render first aid in cases of accident, towing or bringing back in parts disabled machines. Secondly there will be the motor repair wagons carrying spare parts, fuel oil, and repairing gear, and thirdly a travelling workshop. This was tried last year, and it was found possible to repair all damage during the progress of manœuvres and maintain the mobility of the machines till the end.

AIRSHIPS AND ARTILLERY.

For the past year experiments have been carried out at the Camp at Chalons in aeroplanes acting in conjunction with artillery and the results have been so successful as to justify the comparatively large number of machines allotted to the artillery for the forthcoming manœuvres. A rise of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet is sufficient in nearly every case to gain a good view of an enemy's artillery position marked by the ground from the position of the observer's guns—and this elevation can be easily obtained when the observer is an aviator. It only remains then for the result of the observations to be communicated to the battery, the bearing of the objective given, and the results of the firing as observed—various means of communication have been tried, but so far nothing has been found more expeditious or clearer than signalling by a special code designed alike for rapidity and secrecy. Tentative experiments in shell-throwing have also been made at Chalons, but the results have not been so satisfactory hitherto as to warrant any attempt to represent this form of attack during the manœuvres.

HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

Talking of artillery reminds me that the question of the separation of the Horse and Field Artillery lists of officers is again on the patis. It is quite understandable, that commanding officers of Field Artillery dislike a system which robs them of their best officers at short notice and often at most inconvenient times and that on the other hand it is an advantage to the Horse Artillery to have so excellent a field for the selection of the best ready-made and always considered to be available to fill vacancies as they arise. It is, I think, a matter for regret, that the subject has again been mooted. The Royal Horse Artillery has great traditions and ever has, and ever will live up to those traditions. It is a peculiarly British Corps, and unique amongst European Armies. If any change is to be made in its organization, it is fairly certain that the ultimate decision will be made on the modern tactical requirements for Artillery and not on the narrow lines of the convenience or inconvenience experienced by the maintenance of certain batteries in the highest state of efficiency by a present of selection of officers in each rank for the jacket. The dominant factors in deciding future organization must be mobility and effective fire, and it is open to argument whether the gain in mobility by the use of the lighter gun outweighs the loss of power when the gun opens fire, in other words are the tactical situations that demand the employment of Horse Artillery, and cannot be met by the use of Field Artillery, so frequent of occurrence in war as to necessitate the maintenance of the former? If the answer be in the affirmative it still remains for consideration whether a reorganization of the Field Artillery into heavy and light batteries would not make for more general efficiency than the present distribution.

FROM SIX TO FOUR GUNS.

In the meantime the discussion of another Artillery question still continues, the suggested reduction of the six guns to four with a battery. The arguments in favour of the change are, that the increased rate of fire of the modern guns makes it difficult to carry the necessary ammunition for six guns without increasing the number of waggons with the battery, and that under modern conditions, four guns is as much as the battery commander can fight efficiently, the reduction, therefore, of guns, provided the present number of wagons were retained would mean both a better supply of ammunition for each gun, and increased efficiency owing to better control in the expenditure of the ammunition. The four-gun battery has been adopted in the French Army for some time, and has proved a success. We are, as an army, very conservative, and changes come slowly, but it is fairly certain that it will not be long before this change is introduced. It is not improbable that rumour is correct in attributing our stumbling-block in the path of the change to a desire on the part of some economists in high places to reduce the wagons as well as the guns thereby vitiating one of the advantages claimed for the alteration.

MOTOR-CYCLE TRAGEDY

SIX PERSONS KILLED IN NEW JERSEY.

An Amazing Series of Disasters.

TWO RECORD-HOLDERS AMONG THE DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, SEPT. 9.

uring a motor-cycle race here, two record-ers, Haska and Albright, were killed. The er was travelling at 92 miles an hour, n he left the track, breaking through the and mowing down a number of the crowd. our boys were killed and a score of other tators were injured.
e himself was thrown dead, almost at the of his wife.
is cycle then slid down the saucer-like k and upset Albright, who was also killed.

AVAL REORGANISATION.

w Admiralty Business will be Redistributed.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

n important Admiralty memorandum has issued showing the redistribution of the ness of the Admiralty in accordance with principles regarding the Third Sea Lord the Additional Civil Lord, expounded in Memorandum of January 7th.
he Memorandum abolishes the title of troller as an addition to that of the Third Lord, who will have under him a depart-tal officer, a flag or senior captain styled rector of Naval Equipment," who will rvise the equipment of ships in course of ruction, repairs and refits.
neral labour questions will remain under nancial Secretary.
'i association of the Department of Naval Orce with the constructive departments now become absolute. Naval ordnance andrpedoes will be under the Third Sea Lo as regards *materiel*, but the First Sea Lo will be responsible for gunnery, torpedo exes, tactical employment of air-craft and all ary questions connected with the foreg oi.
'memorandum says the system, though at fight somewhat anomalous, is inevitable. It nts no practical difficulties and is well unood by all concerned.
'hemorandum gives details of the duties of Director of Naval Equipment, who be associated with the Director of Docks and Superintendent of Contract Woadvising on questions arising out of the buil or alteration of and repairs to ships. He will stantly take stock of the condition of ship will be empowered to confer personally the superintendents of dockyards on que of detail affecting equipment and fittinforming the heads of other professiopartments of all matters of which they shoe cognisant.
'emorandum revises the procedure of Ady Finance, establishing a Finance Cee on a more formal and more responsible.
ular letter has been sent to the Fleet aning the revision of the system of sur punishment. A notable feature is thtion of punishments 10B, 16 and 18, anmodification of punishment 10A so far asing on deck, and taking meals on deck, aerned. The latter also restricts the ileave of youths under twenty.

MOROCCO.

nch Prisoners Released at Marrakesh.

TANGIER, SEPT. 9.

nel Mangin reached Marrakesh on ay, after meeting with some resistance, leased the prisoners.

KOREAN GARRISONS.

renuous Opposition to Proposed Increase.

TOKIO, SEPT. 9.

oposals to increase the troops in Korea o divisions, the cost of which is estimat-twenty-six million yen, are strenuously ed both inside and outside the Cabinet.
e increase is considered unnecessary in of the extremely friendly relations of n and Russia, while the expense is thought e too great to be incurred in view of the al programme, which comprises seven Dread-ghts and six cruisers of the most powerful pe.

BORODINO RECALLED.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Tsar and the Imperial family were present to-day at a grand review on the battle-ld of Borodino, on the occasion of the cen-nary of the battle. The Tsar, and a French ilitary deputation, each laid a wreath at the ot of the monument to the fallen.

LATER.

Wreckage and bodies washed up on the utch coast confirm the loss of the Danish eamer "Kursk," which was conveying the rench national monument for the Borodino entenary, weighing forty tons. The whole of e crew and passengers numbered 32.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The German Imperial manœuvres began -day, covering the country between Leipsig d Dresden.
The weather is rainy and extremely cold.
The Emperor arrives to-morrow. A special ree-roomed barrack for the Emperor, his des-de-camp and servants has been erected Pas fields near Limbach. It is furnished h the simplest campaigning necessaries.

A bank cashier, named Gallay, who absconded on ard the yacht Catharina in 1905, and was after-rds sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, has en released from gaol.

TROUBLES OF TURKEY.

Serious Mutiny of Troops in the Dardanelles.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 9.

Seven battalions of auxiliary troops have mutinied along the Dardanelles, demanding disbandment, and have plundered villages.
Troops have been despatched to quell the rising.

SOFIA, SEPT. 9.

Turkish soldiers have ambushed and killed two Bulgarian corporals at the Frontier Post of Karatepe. Bulgaria is vigorously protesting at Constantinople, and demanding exemplary punishment of the offenders.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

A message to the *Kodnischs Zeitung*, from St Petersburg, states that the Russian Foreign Office is most pessimistic with regard to the situation in the Balkans. A catastrophe is thought possible any day.

THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS.

VIENNA, SEPT. 9.

It is semi-officially stated that at a meeting between the German Chancellor and Count von Berchtold, at Buchlau, all pending questions, notably those of the Near East were exhaustively discussed, and the complete agreement of Austria-Hungary and Germany on all points was once more established.

RISING IN MEXICO.

Manifesto by the Rebel Leader.

MEXICO, SEPT. 8.

The rebel leader, Zapato, has written to the American Ambassador saying that the rebels have begun to advance on the capital.
Zapata encloses a proclamation declaring that the Zapatists do not intend to depose the authorities, except the President and his family.
The signatories promise to maintain order and respect foreigners and foreign property.

BEVERLY (MASSACHUSETTS), SEPT. 9.

It is authoritatively stated that intervention by the United States in the affairs of Mexico was never nearer, though President Taft will not take action without a special session of Congress and a grant of authority.
The situation in Southern Mexico is most alarming, and it is feared that the landing of American troops is the only solution.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Aeroplane Kills Several People.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday at the aviation meeting at Gray, (Haute-Saone). An aviator, named Beard, lost control of his machine, which turned a somersault over the wire fencing, and dashed into the crowd. The racing propeller simply mowed down the spectators in the vicinity, some of whom escaped only by throwing themselves full length on the ground. Four persons were killed and a number of others injured, some of them fatally.

RESEARCH IN PERSIA.

MUNICH, SEPT. 9.

Lieutenant Niedermayer has started on a research expedition in Persia under the patronage of Princess Therese of Bavaria.

DEATH OF BOMBAY CIVILIAN

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Raymond West.

Sir Raymond West was before his retirement a much esteemed judge and administrator in the Presidency of Bombay. He was the son of the late Frederick West, and of Frances the daughter of Richard Raymond, Ballyvennion, Co. Kerry, and was born in 1832 so that his death has taken place at the ripe age of 80. He was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1855. He was posted to the Bombay Presidency, and landed here on the 18th of September, 1856. For six years he worked in the districts, successively as assistant collector and magistrate and assistant judge. Later he came to Bombay, where he officiated as an under-secretary and soon afterwards in June, 1863, he was appointed Registrar of the High Court. He held this post for nine years, and then became Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind in 1872. His stay in Sind however was a very brief one, for in the following year he was appointed to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. This position he occupied for a period of fourteen years, and during that time became recognised as a great authority on Hindu Law, In 1879 he was appointed a member of the Law Commission at Calcutta and he published two legal works entitled "the Bombay Code" and Hindu Law, He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, being appointed to this post in October 1886, and was principally responsible for drawing up the present regulations of the University. In November 1887 during the Governorship of Lord Harris, Mr. Justice West received promotion, becoming the Hon'ble Mr. Raymond West, Legal Member of H. E's. Executive Council and in June 1888 he was rewarded with a K.C.I.E. He retired in April 1892, and going Home became Reader of Indian Law at Cambridge University. He was also appointed a vice-president of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Sir Raymond was twice married. His first wife, with whom he wedded in 1867 being Clementina Fergusson, daughter of W. M. Chute, of Chute Hall, County Kerry. She died in 1896, and he married again in 1901 Annie Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Surgeon-General Henry Cook of Priors Mesne, Lydney, Gloucestershire. A son-in-law of the late Sir Raymond is the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, Third Member of H. E's Executive Council.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 9

Salar-ed-Dauleh has entered Kermanshah. It is reported that the population welcomed him.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. "Salsette" left for Bombay at 9 p. m. this evening, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo.
The P. and O. "Morea," with mails for Colombo and Australia, left at 7 p. m.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Grave Reports of Men's Insubordination.

NO PARDON FOR TRAITORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Martial law was recently proclaimed at Kronstadt and Sevastopol, from which places vague reports of grave insubordination in the navy have been received. The Minister of Marine, in a Naval order issued yesterday, regrets the necessity for martial law. He says that for the traitor and for the disloyal no pardon is possible.
The order adds that the Emperor is pained to learn that the seeds of disorder have sprouted in the Navy, but hitherto the contagion has attacked only a few ships.
The order conveys the Emperor's thanks to crews which have done their duty.

IN THE WILDS OF BURMA.

Capt. Pritchard's Journey from Myitkhana to Sadiya.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Another of the lectures arranged by the United Service Institution of India was delivered at the Gaiety Theatre this afternoon when Captain B. A. Pritchard, Indian Army, described the journey which he made last winter from Myitkhana to Sadiya by way of Hkamti Long. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Scallon was in the chair and a large audience gathered in the hall. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was among the audience.
Sir Robert Scallon, in introducing the lecturer, reminded the audience that Captain Pritchard had received the gold medal of the U. S. Institution from the hands of the Viceroy a short time ago for this journey of exploration.
The lecturer began by a short description of the tribes on the eastern and northern boundaries of Burma and also the physical features of the country with its snow-clad divides to the north where the Salween, Mekong, and Irrawady rivers run southwards to the sea. The characteristics of the Kachins, Shans, Lushais, Marus and Lashio, Naingraws were dealt with in turn, interesting anecdotes of the manners and customs of the people being given. The Kachins were held to be the best of all for intelligence, physique and fighting qualities. They were already enlisted in the Burma Military Police and Captain Pritchard advocated the formation of a regular battalion for the Indian Army.
The journey made from December 1911 to April 1912 was shortly described. Extreme hardships had to be endured, in snow at about 12,000 feet, and the desertion of tribesmen serving as carriers rendered the position of the party extremely dangerous. The explorer's small escort and the assistant surgeon had to carry their own kit, but they luckily escaped from the snow though with the loss of many of their belongings. They journey was northwards from Myitkhana across a succession of steep ridges, progress being slow and difficult. Then the journey was made to the west of the Nmai Kha and Meli Kha which unite to form the Irrawady river which was crossed and their confluence visited. Tracts of uninhabite country were traversed and the Shan States of Hkamti Long reached whence more uninhabited jungle was reached through Yo Assam, the high Bhungan pass being crossed on route to Lechmi.
The lecture was illustrated by a large map and numerous lantern slides which were shown as each stage of the journey was described and finally Capt Pritchard shewed some slides of photographs of modern Chinese troops and their barracks; in Szchuan and Yunnan.
The audience were greatly interested in all the descriptions given, as they could thus form a good idea of the wild nature of the country, its physical difficulties and the strange tribes inhabiting it. There were many humorous references to tribesmen and their customs and these were much appreciated.
Sir Robert Scallon, in moving a vote of thanks, spoke in the highest terms of the work done by Capt. Pritchard during his service in Burma. He had prepared himself for the exploration by learning five languages. He had deservedly won the gold medal and was now about to undertake another journey which would certainly be fruitful of good results. Sir Robert in conclusion referred to the splendid work done by the Military Police battalions in Burma and on the Assam frontiers of which little was known by the public, and he expressed the hope that this service on the North East Frontier would eventually come to be recognised as on a par with that rendered by the Militia on the North-West Frontier.

BULLOCK-WORKMAN PARTY.

Details of a Series of Accidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The following further particulars have reached Gulmarg in connection with the recent accidents to the Bullock-Workman party, which have already been reported briefly.
A Balti, while crossing a glacier crevasse with twelve others, fell unnoticed, as he was missing him at the destination Mr. Peterkin, surveyor, started in search of him and found him in the crevasse. He was pulled up, but died owing to cold and shock. One other Balti died owing to cold after reaching home.
Schinoz, an Italian guide, fell in a crevasse at Bilaphonela on the 9th of July and was pulled up, but died and was buried at Narom.
Mrs. Bullock-Workman also narrowly escaped that tragic day. She has gone towards Kondas Nallah, and is expected to start for Srinagar within a fortnight.

THE POONA WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The annual Civil Service ball took place at the Gymkhana Club to-night. The whole place was most effectively decorated in the service colours of yellow and white, and their Excellencies were present. The affair was a brilliant one.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, and several other non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, arrived at Simla to-day.

TERRIBLE "LOVE" CRIME.

Double Murder and Suicide in Calcutta.

SEQUEL TO REJECTED SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

What apparently was the premeditated murder of an entire respectable Eurasian family, Mrs. Burgess and her two children, a girl aged about 14 years and a boy aged about 8 years, was committed by a youth, named George Gasper, aged 20 years, a nephew of Mrs. Burgess, on Sunday forenoon in the grounds of the Medical College Hospital. Mrs. Burgess is a teacher in the Calcutta Girls' School, and lived on the premises of the institution long with her three children, Helen, Nancy and Robert, who were scholars at the same school. Gasper was a son of Mr. W.C. Gasper, Chief Engineer of the Viceroy's launch, 'Guide", and he himself was working in the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore. Nothing is known against Gasper, and it is said he had been living on the happiest terms with his relations. Hence his rash conduct is shrouded in mystery.
About 9-30 a. m. yesterday he drove in a closed second-class tica gharri to the Calcutta Girls' School, and interviewed his aunt telling her that her mother, Mrs. Gasper, had taken seriously ill and had been removed to the Medical College Hospital. Mrs. Burgess and three children got into the gharry along with George Gasper, and drove towards the Hospital. Just as the gharri entered the Hospital gate George drew a revolver. He first shot Nancy, the bullet penetrating her chest. He next fired at his aunt, hitting her also in the chest, and next he fired two shots in quick succession at the lad Robert, wounding him badly in the head. Helen (one of the three children) opened the door of the gharri and jumped out. Her mother and the other two children also jumped out of the gharry, but they staggered and fell helpless to the ground. George then applied the muzzle of the revolver to his own forehead, and shot himself.
All possible assistance was rendered to the trio, who were removed to the Prince of Wales Hospital, where Nancy succumbed to her injuries shortly after admission, and not long afterwards her little brother Robert also died from the effects of the injuries to his head while the mother is reported to be in a precarious condition.
The murderer was found dead inside the gharry. The bodies of all the three deceased were removed to the Morgue for the purpose of the Coroner's inquest.

LATER.

Further details concerning the double murder and suicide in Calcutta yesterday go to show that love was the cause of tragedy. George Gasper, it is stated, was deeply enamoured of his cousin Nancy and though she was but a girl of sixteen, and was still at school, he had formally proposed for her hand, but the relatives opposed the union and, it is said that Mrs. Burgess had forbidden any engagement between the pair. This is believed to have been the motive of the crime. The funeral of Nancy Bryant, Bobby Burgess and the murderer, George Gasper, took place this evening at Lower Circular Road Cemetery and a large crowd attended to witness the last rites, Miss Bryant and her step brother were interred in the same grave. A choir of forty girls from the Calcuttta Gir's School sang two hymns. The grave was covered with flowers and wreaths piled up several feet high. The body of Gasper was interred in another part of the cemetery,

LATER.

On inquiries late to-night it was learnt that Mrs. Burgess was still alive and that there had been no change in her condition.

HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Official Despatch Discussed in Calcutta Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Government of India despatch on the Hoti Mardan Case is being discussed in the Calcutta Press.
The *Englishman* compares it with the Midnapore case, for in both cases the Government saw an attempt to make use of the process of law to discredit the Chief Executive Officer. So much capital is being made out of the present case that the Government of India has taken the very unusual course of publishing a long despatch traversing the conclusions arrived at by the Bombay High Court, and reprobating the cowardly attacks, to which Sir George Roos-Keppel has been exposed. Government is rightly indignant that it should be charged with employing the law for an unjust purpose. But it is Government which has created the law and when Government therefore complains about the law the public naturally see the figure of name is in the back ground.
The *Indian Daily News* says: "We regret that the Government of India should have taken up a position that appears to us to derogate from the dignity of the Bombay High Court It was of course open to Government to defend its officers, but it should have restricted itself to that most necessary and praiseworthy operation without making a covert attack on the learned judges on findings on facts. That attack we consider was most ill-judged and the public will decline to recognise the authority of Government to sit as a court of appeal, and its capacity to arrive at a fair finding on particular facts"
The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "This open and public criticism by Government of the finding of a learned Judge of an Indian High Court is executive interference with judicial independence of the highest court in a Province, and the public of Bombay and other Provinces should enter a respectful but emphatic protest against this dangerous innovation. People will lose all confidence in the administration of Justice, if the findings of the law courts are sought to be belittled by the highest executive authorities in the land.

DOG-BITE CASES.

Three Europeans Leave for Kassauli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 9.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, C.I.E., Chairman, of the Port Commissioners, Mr. F. F. R. McDonnell, barrister-at-law and Mr. S. C. Christopher, Government Prosecutor, have left for Kasauli for treatment for dog-bite.

GOODS traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th August shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 298,897 maunds and Rs. 8,255 in the earnings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Further Massacres.

The following news, later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

Belgrade, Aug. 26.

On Saturday, the Turks massacred many Servians at Sienitza, and, as a consequence, there is great excitement in Servia. Yesterday the Cabinet discussed the situation, and presented a report to the King.
Five thousand persons met here yesterday, and denounced the massacre after which they marched in procession in front of the King's palace, and urged that war should be declared against Turkey.
It is stated that the Moslem inhabitants of Sienitza seized the arsenal, and, arming themselves, attacked the Christians. Ilia Popovitch (the Prefect of Berana), who was an educated Serb, was assassinated in front of the Court of Justice at Sienitza.
A still worse situation was created at Belopholeh, where hundreds of Serbs were killed. The Turks are furious against the Montenegrins, and, apparently, they are revenging themselves upon the Serbs.
The refugees are bringing to Servia terrible stories of Turkish atrocities.

London, Aug. 26.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" states: "Big meetings, addressed by the Macedonian delegates and Bulgarian politicians of all shades of opinion, were held here yesterday, when it was decided to urge the Government to demand from Turkey and the Great Powers the autonomy of Macedonia and the Adrianople vilayet, with a Bulgarian Governor and a national militia. The meetings also decided to urge the Government to mobilise the Bulgarian army on the Turkish frontier."

London, Aug. 24.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the King of Montenegro has called his army out and fighting is proceeding on the Albanian frontier as though war had been declared. The destruction of Christian villages near Seraz has been resumed and many barbaric acts have been committed. On one occasion the severed heads of seven men were struck upon poles and carried to Seraz. The Montenegrins have reoccupied Berana, and they are now attacking the Turkish forts.
A telegram from Paris states that the Montenegrin Consul-General there has received from Cettinge a despatch, in which Montenegro protests against the incessant fusillading of her frontiers by Turkish troops. The firing is, it is stated, frequently directed against women and children.
On Friday, 400 members of the Malissori tribe, led by priests, attacked Durazzo, but were repulsed after a fight, in which they lost 30 killed and 70 wounded, while the defenders lost six killed.

Constantinople, Aug. 25.

Russia and Austria-Hungary have urged the Porte to ratify the protocol of 1908, relating to the modification of the frontier in the Jezero district. It is understood that the Porte will acquiesce.

Athens, Aug. 25.

A deputation from the Aegean Islands is proceeding to Rome, to urge Italy not to restore to Turkey the islands recently seized in the Aegean Sea.

ULSTER FIGHT.

London, Aug. 26.

A big meeting of Unionists at Straffan, in Kildare, yesterday, passed a resolution deciding to resist Home Rule. The Earl of Mayo presided.
Mr. Ronald McNeill, M.P., said that the Unionists would shortly know the details of a Constitution whereby it was proposed to assume, if necessary, the provisional government of Ulster. There might be some technical illegality, but there was nothing disloyal or rebellious to the Crown in the Ulster Unionist movement.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., in a letter to a correspondent, denies a rumour that he disagrees with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bonar Law) with regard to the Ulster movement.
The Lord Mayor of Belfast is forming what he describes as a non-political force of citizen volunteers. This force will include youths and men between the ages of 18 years and 25 years. The Boy Scouts will be transferred to it after they are 18 years of age.

AERONAUTICS.

Berlin, Aug. 26.

Yesterday the Zeppelin airship, Hansa, which is provided with a substructure, alighted on the surface of the Elbe River and cruised about on the water for a considerable time at a speed of 3 1-2 knots per hour, her rear propellers acting as rudders. Finally the vessel rose into the air and flew to Hamburg.
Germany is equipping her military and naval airships with machine guns.

Paris, Aug. 26.

On Saturday, M. Helen flew an aeroplane 190 kilometres (117 miles) in 65 minutes, an average speed of 108 miles an hour.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Aug. 25.

The Earl of Aberdeen (Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland) has refused to release the two English suffragettes, Leigh and Evans, who were sent to prison for having committed outrages during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Dublin, and who afterwards engaged in a hunger strike. The imprisoned women are being forcibly fed.

FAST GERMAN WARSHIP.

Berlin, Aug. 26.

The new battleship-cruiser Von Goeben (22,632 tons), which was built to steam at not less than 25·5 knots per hour, completed her trial on Saturday. Steaming under forced draught for several hours she attained a speed of 28·4 knots per hour on a coal consumption below the estimate. The fact that her speed was in excess of that of any previous vessels of her class is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that her construction was altered to allow of the introduction of a stability keel to prevent rolling.

PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, Aug. 25.

After Congress received the notification of the signing of the Bill, Mr. Simms, in the House of Representatives, introduced a Bill repealing the provision providing for free tolls for American shipping engaged in the coasting trade. He stated that his Bill had the endorsement of the majority of the inter-State Commerce Commission, and it was intended to avert international complications. The measure will be dealt with during the December session.

London, Aug. 23.

In New York and Washington yesterday, the opponents of the Panama Canal Bill declared that as an act of retaliation for the free passage of American coasting ships through the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal Board had decided to reduce its tolls with a view of securing traffic that might otherwise go to the Pacific. The American report is contradicted here. The Suez Canal Board states that the recent prospective lowering of its tolls was automatic.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 23.

The "Neueste Nachrichten," the organ of the Krupp gunmaking firm, urges that the Austrian and German armies should participate in joint manœuvres in view of the fact "that the next war will find those forces opposed to the united armies of Great Britain, France, and Russia."

LABOUR.

London, Aug. 24.

It is anticipated that the forthcoming Trade Union Congress will give shape to the scheme for establishing a trade union bank The chief business of the bank will be to accumulate the reserve funds of the trade unionism in order to provide money at short notice to enable strikes to be carried on and to overcome the obstruction whereby the ordinary banks have prevented the speedy realisation of assets during industrial disputes.

Washington, Aug. 24.

President Taft has signed a Bill creating industrial commissions throughout the United States to investigate the conditions governing labour with a view of establishing more amicable relations between capital and labour.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Lisbon, Aug. 25.

A few days ago 100 Portuguese Royalists who were being deported to Africa on board the steamer Maldange, mutinied when they were nearing Madeira. They seized all the arms on the vessels and made the officers and the crew prisoners, their intention being to sail for South America. Shortly after the mutiny, the cruiser Beira noticed that something was wrong on the steamer, and she sent bluejackets aboard, with result that the mutineers were mastered.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 24.

General Beyers, who has come to London to discuss with the War Office authorities South Africa's new defence scheme, stated to an interviewer yesterday:—"All South Africans realise their responsibility for partially or entirely relieving the British taxpayer of the burden of South Africa's defence. The registration of all citizens for military service will begin next January. The present coast defence will not be disturbed, but the coast defence force will be available for service with the Imperial navy in any part of the Empire. The present contribution to the Admiralty will be continued."

IN BRIEF.

Paris, Aug. 24.

Serious forest fires are burning near Hyeres, close to Toulon, and are threatening the destruction of the sanatoria in the district. One hundred and fifty soldiers and 200 sailors are fighting the flames.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.

Yesterday six armed desperadoes, believed to be Italians, held up a bank in the Cedar Cottage district, in the British Columbia, and secured £100, after which they escaped in an automobile. As they fled they fired at persons who attempted to stop them and wounded one man slightly.

Washington, Aug. 24.

Sworn statements have been presented to the Speaker of the House of Representatives declaring that certain persons, whose names have not been made public plotted to murder Mr. Johnson, a Kentucky member of the House, in order to prevent him from carrying certain legislation.

Montreal, Aug. 24.

Four more deaths, making eleven in all, have resulted from the drinking of drugged whisky at a celebration in the foreign quarter of the city. Two foreigners have been arrested on a charge of a manslaughter in connection with the case. Many of the victims died in awful agony.

Lisbon, Aug. 24.

At Chaves, yesterday, the police raided a gambling den frequented by smugglers and bandits. In a fierce fight that ensued five persons were killed and 14 others were wounded. The police seized £6,500 in the den and arrested 43 of the bandits.

New York, Aug. 25.

At Newport in Rhode Island, yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a freak entertainment in which 1,000 fashionable persons took part. A theatre was specially fitted up for the event, which was entitled "A Night in the Orient." Every imaginable Oriental luxury was provided at a total cost of £5,000.

New York, Aug. 25.

The entire town of Roman, in Montana, was wiped out by fire yesterday. Two banks were destroyed and valuable paper securities were lost. No one was killed.

New York, Aug. 25.

At Springfield, in Illinois, yesterday, a negro murdered a white woman and then committed suicide. The populace believed for a while that the murderer had escaped, and they threatened a repetition of the racial riots that occurred four years ago, until the Coroner pacified them by exposing for view the man's dead body.

London, Aug. 25.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" supports the Rajah of Sarawak (in Borneo), Sir Charles Brooke, in his determination to prevent the people's oil and rubber lands falling wholesale into the hands of foreign capitalists. Would-be exploiters, however, consider that the conditions imposed by the Rajah in the interests of the natives are too stringent.

THEOSOPHICAL 'VARSITY.

Mrs. Besant to Launch a New Benares Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, SEPT. 9.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here on Saturday and was warmly received at Moghulserai and Benares Cantonment railway stations. The local Theosophical Society presented an address of welcome yesterday, and to-day the Central Hindu College staff and students presented another address.
Mrs. Besant says that her educational programme of the future will be in connection with the establishment of a Theosophical College as soon as the Hindu University is an accomplished fact. She is, of course, unable to enter into details at present but I am informed that Mr. Arundale, the present Principal of the Central Hindu College, will become the first Principal of the proposed Theosophical College when he returns to India after his work in England is over. The intention is to make the proposed college truly national because within its walls will be assembled teachers and students representing different nationalities and different religions. It is intended to raise as much money as possible for the Central Hindu College so that the Hindu University may begin its work with a thoroughly equipped and financially sound college. All money collected will of course be held in trust for the Hindu University.

BOOTH MEMORIALS.

Mr. Ratan Tata Makes a Gift of £6,300.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Mr. Ratan Tata has headed the Indian Memorial Fund to General Booth with a donation of six thousand guineas (one lakh of rupees) to be used for consolidating and ensuring the permanency of the Salvation Army's work in India.
General Bramwell Booth has cabled to Mr. Ratan Tata as follows:—"Deeply moved. Your offer has made great impression upon British public. Intend memorial each country. Gratefully accept splendid gift India. May God bless you. Bramwell Booth.

OOTY INCIDENT.

Actor and His Wife sent to Prison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPT. 9.

Mr. H. Burkitt, this afternoon, heard the case against Watty Dobbie and Coral Dobbie, travelling actors, alias Watty and Coral Lando, who are charged by the police with having created a disturbance at the Ootacamund railway station on the 27th August last and obstructed Mr. Rama Iyer, Assistant Stationmaster, and Abdul Rahim, Police Constable, in the discharge of their duties. Watty Dobbie was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 or in default a fortnight's imprisonment; and Coral Dobbie was fined of Rs. 20 or in default a fortnight's imprisonment.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICY.

New Railways.

LEGISLATORS AND THEIR SALARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, AUG. 26.

Mr. J. A. V. Brown, who formerly represented the Northern Territory in the South Australian Parliament, does not at all approve of the policy of the Federal Government in the far north. Mr. Brown lived in the Territory for 21 years, and claims therefore to know something of the huge problem of governing the possession. Speaking to a representative of "The Chronicle" he said he was disappointed with the policy of the Federal Parliament as far as he knew it. They appeared to be gradually shunting the people who did know something of the Territory, sending up in their place those who knew nothing. Mr. Brown mentioned the inconsistency displayed by the Government in regard to the working hours in the Territory. They described it as a white man's country, declaring that a white man could work there, but they changed the official hours making the working day from 8 a.m. till 2-30 p.m. he had never heard of such a thing in all his existence. All the time he was there he never heard a complaint about the hours. If they took the opinion of the citizens of the Territory on the new hours they would find they were probably laughing at the idea. It was a piece of inconsistency on the part of the Federal Government, amounting to a declaration that while it was a white man's country a white man could not work here.
Mr. Brown was asked about the future if the Territory, and he said he did not think there was any doubt about it. He would not like anyone to put him down for anything but a White Australian. At the same time, it would be useless to attempt to develop the territory without some form of indentured colored labor. It seemed to him from what he could hear that the Federal Government were piling up the debt of the Territory as much as possible. They were now talking of building a new summer residence for the administrator at Bamboo Point a little beyond the settlement, and about two miles from the present residence. If the Navigation Bill were passed it would be one of the worst things that could happen for the Northern Territory, for the steamers now calling there would drop the trade. Nine-tenths of the members of the Federal Parliament did not know what they were undertaking in regard to the Government of the Territory. It was one of the most difficult problems they could tackle, and the amount of ignorance displayed by members of Parliament in speaking on Territory matters was astonishing. It was crass ignorance to speak of the country south of the Katherine as desert land, as had been done in the Federal Parliaments recently. As a matter of fact, it was the best country for cattle that they could have.
On the question of the railway, Mr. Brown said they would never settle the country without a north to south railway, and the trade would go to its natural outlet. The desire of the residents of the Territory was undoubtedly for a railway to connect Oodnadatta with Pine Creek. That should be the main line, and if they wanted to branch into Queensland there was nothing to stop them. At the same time, it seemed useless to hope that the straight line through South Australia would be built. Returning to the labor question, the experimental farms being established by the Federal Government were only going to show what the residents of the Territory had known for years, that was, what could be grown there; but they were not going to show what could be grown at a profit. It was hopeless to grow stuff with white labor at one cost while their neighbors grew the same with colored labor at considerably less. If the Territory was to be made a success it must be governed by those who understood it, not by those who did not.

AMERICANS IMPRESSED.

Mr. Thomas has received the following telegram from Mr. Gilruth, Administrator of the Northern Territory, regarding the visit of the American landseekers:—"The Americans, Messrs. Toye and Halley, called to-day. They had a pleasant trip, and expressed themselves as delighted with the country, which they enthusiastically term 'Another God's own country.' After seeing the Daly River and Adelaide country, and meeting colleagues who have been to the eastern districts, there appears little doubt they will endeavor to remain as settlers somewhere in the Territory and probably induce many of their countrymen to follow their footsteps." The Minister has also received a copy of a letter which Mr. Halley sent last month to Mr. Alty, another of the American visitors, who remained behind in Victoria, in which he says:—"We shall be about three months covering the country, and from what I have seen so far I am favorably impressed with the prospects this country has to offer. Its past real possibilities are unlimited. We went over one piece of country which had been set fire to two weeks before. The grass when we were crossing it was 9 in. high the finest cattle feed I have ever seen. Would not we consider that a great thing in California, where the pastures start drying up in April, and we consider ourselves lucky to have even dry food in October? Cattle are selling dirt cheap here. The only drawback to this country is transportation, and I cannot understand why the Government do not go ahead with the railway to Darwin. It would open up some of the finest country in Australia."

STATE RAILWAYS.

A question of considerable public importance—the position of State railways constructed under local guarantee—was introduced by Mr. Hague for discussion in the House of Assembly on Wednesday. The hon. member proposed that the present guarantee system shall be abolished in respect of all railways which pay interest on the cost of construction as well as working expenses for five years in succession. This appears reasonable, but a larger issue is involved—whether or not it is wise in any circumstances to undertake railway schemes on the principle of local guarantee. The late Premier on several occasions declared his hostility to the system, but no action was taken by the Government to give effect to his views, nor have the present Ministry announced so far whether they have a policy on this subject. Some years ago we strongly opposed a measure which had for its objects a wide extension of the principle of guaranteed railways, and the Bill, though largely supported in Parliament when introduced, succumbed eventually to a heavy fire of destructive criticism. The real objection to a system of guarantees is that under cover of a provision against loss to the State which may prove quite illusory when severely tested costly undertakings may be authorised which, considered on their merits or demerits, Parliament would reject. A guarantee is never proposed except when the success of the scheme is in doubt and the opposition or sceptic-ism of a majority has to be overcome. It is therefore important to know whether the security which the State accepts if the work is undertaken can be relied upon should the railway prove a failure. On this point experience in most, if not all of the States as to the actual value of local guarantees in connection with public works justifies an unfavourable conclusion. Even if the machinery of the system is theoretically so perfect that the Government itself can levy for payment of deficiencies in the event of default, practical or sentimental difficulties may prevent the exercise of the power. A district in which a railway or waterworks scheme has badly failed may become depopulated or if the original body of struggling settlers remains undiminished, a plea of hardship may be successfully set up on their behalf. Many years ago Victoria had to write off a large amount of loss in respect of a number of water supply projects which had been charged to local rates, and in this State, on a smaller scale, there has been some experience of a similar kind in the waterworks administration. Recently it was stated in the Queensland Parliament that one of the railways built under the Guarantee Act had failed to make up the deficiency. In some other cases valuers have been appointed, and it remains to be seen whether the losses will be recovered. Parliamentary optimism usually gives any fairly-promising scheme of public works a good chance of acceptance without a guarantee, and it is surely a mistake to lessen the sense of legislative respon-

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

sibility for the carrying out of works of development or accommodation by cultivating dependence on the apparent strength of local pledges which as likely as not it may be found impossible to enforce.

SWEDISH SCIENTIST IN QUEENSLAND AND NEW GUINEA.

Dr. Mjoberg, who had charge of the Swedish scientific expedition which recently carried out some exploration work in the North-West arrived at Fremantle on Wednesday. After completing his work about twelve months ago, Dr. Mjoberg returned to Sweden, with the other members of the expedition, and he is now proceeding to Queensland to continue his scientific inquiries. The results achieved by the expedition aroused great interest among scientists in the old world, owing to the fact that many of the specimens secured were entirely new to science. The data collected by the members of the expedition is to be embodied in a three-volume work, which is now in the course of preparation.

Discussing his future plans with a press representative Dr. Mjoberg said that he was now proceeding to North Queensland, where he intended to carry on his scientific investigations. He was much interested in the rain forests which were to be found there, and felt convinced that his inquiries would be productive of much that would be of interest to the scientific world. His investigations would be confined chiefly to the lower animals and plants. He would, of course, also pay particular attention to the study of the natives. "During my last visit to Australia," remarked Dr. Mjoberg, "I was enabled to take a run up to the rain forests in Queensland. The fauna and flora I found much resembled that found in New Guinea, a fact which, I think, goes to show that at one time there was some land connection between the two countries.

"New Guinea," continued Dr. Mjoberg, "offers a splendid field for the scientist. So little is as yet known of that country owing to its inaccessibility. Expeditions, scientific and otherwise, are frequently being organised to explore this wonderful country, but very little has so far been achieved. In New Guinea there are some of the highest mountains in the world, as high, in fact, that when the captain of the Australia passed there last voyage land was visiblest a distance of 100 miles. There are, I think, great possibilities offering there, that is from the scientist's point of view. I should not be at all surprised if a fourth species of the ourang-otrang were discovered there. The chief difficulties to be surmounted are the swamps which abound throughout the country. My ambition is to explore the country by means of a Zeppelin airship. That, however, is not to be thought of unless some millionaire can be persuaded to interest himself in the matter. However, after I have completed my researches in Queensland I intend, if possible, to proceed to New Guinea."

Dr. Mjoberg has a kindly word for the Australian aborigines, and is of the opinion that the various State Governments should take steps to prevent their utter extinction. "The Australian native," the doctor remarked, "is not by any means as deficient mentally as he is generally believed to be. Some of those with whom we came in contact in the Nor-West were very intelligent indeed, while physically they were very fine specimens of humanity. It appears to me that the authorities are adopting wrong measures in their efforts to protect the natives. It is no use attempting to civilise the aboriginal; civilisation only spells ruin to a native. What is required is to set aside large reserves and let them alone. There are many places in the Nor-West most adaptable for this purpose. Some of the hilly country over which I travelled will, I think, never be required by the white man."

THE TRAINING OF CADETS.

A deputation representing a number of religious and social bodies waited on the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) at Melbourne this week, and asked that he should arrange for capable medical educationists to give lectures to cadets on specific diseases, and that attendance at such lectures should count as attendance at compulsory parades. Senator Pearce said that he was much impressed by the statements of the deputation which represented not only the religious but the social and industrial life. The defence scheme was adopted by the Government, the Parliament, and, he thought, the people with a wider object than that it should be a mere defence force. From the junior cadets right up to the senior, they were carrying on a scheme of physical instruction, imparted with explanations of what it meant. The idea was to produce a sound body, and they would agree with him that a sound body went a long way towards making a sound mind. The moral question was somewhat more difficult, as the feelings of parents and the possibility of raising pruriency in boys' minds had to be considered. Such lectures might do as much harm as good, and it would have to be seen that they were given by competent men. At present they took 64 hours from the boys' time throughout the year and it would not be wise to trench further on it. Lectures would not be successful unless attendance was considered as attendance at drill. When he came to the Department it was the practice to hold camps yearly, but acting on the report of the medical authorities, he stopped these camps, and he intended to continue his policy that there should be no more compulsory camps. There was the danger that if he allowed the lectures proposed, there might be a request for addresses on temperance or other subjects. He would obtain reports from his medical officers and give them favourable consideration. He was as impressed as any one went about with his eyes open must be, by the dangers pointed out by the deputation.

MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMS.

The military authorities have been informed by Mr. A. C. Wright, the manager of the Litagow small arms factory, that by the end of next month the factory will be ready to begin the distribution of rifles made at the works. The pattern adopted for present use is the mark 3 magazine Lee-Enfield short rifle, as selected from the Imperial War Office samples. A small batch will first be despatched from the factory to the defence authorities in each State for testing purposes, and thereafter large stocks will be obtainable each month as the parts are assembled. The work of assembling will be carried on according to requisitions received from the authorities. It is hoped that there will be sufficient rifles available by the end of the year to obviate any necessity for importing such arms.

LEGISLATORS AND THEIR SALARIES.

A Bill to raise the salary of members of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly to £500 a year was brought forward when the Attorney-General (Mr. Holman) asked for leave to bring in the measure. He said it was in the form in which it had left the Chamber last session, after certain amendments had been made, and it passed to the Legislative Council. The amendments concerned an allowance to the leader of the Opposition for secretarial assistance which was incorporated in the Bill. The increased pay, if agreed to would start from the time the Bill passed. Mr. Wood—Members on this side of the Household the opinion that, being on the eve of an election, as we are supposed to be, this matter should wait till we have come direct or indirect expression from the constituencies. Mr. Levy—It is not a fair thing for members of the existing Parliament to increase their allowances. The motion for leave was carried by 43 votes to 16 and the Bill was read a first time

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT AND BUSINESS.

This week only one Federal House will sit, the Senate having again taken a long holiday owing to there being no work ready for it to do. Although Parliament has sat for two months hardly any progress has been made with the Government's programme and if the session is not to be fruitless there will have to be more speech. The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) expresses his determination to put the Navigation Bill though before the session comes to a close, and the Bill is still in the second reading stage. Opposition is being offered by the Australian Steamship Owners Federation to the clauses giving the Governor-General power to exempt from the coasting conditions steamships carrying mails and passengers between Commonwealth ports, but these clauses are certain to be carried.

COMMONWEALTH NOTES FUND.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) received a visit from Mr. Holman, the New South Wales Attorney-General and he subsequently stated that the financial position between the Commonwealth and the States had been discussed. It is understood that a desire was expressed by Mr. Holman to borrow from the Commonwealth notes fund and that he was assured by Mr. Fisher that it was the wish of the Commonwealth Government to use this fund solely for loans to State Governments. It is doubtful however if much money will be available for the present, as there is a possibility of the Federal Treasurer having to meet a strong demand for gold from the banks in the course of the next few months in consequence of an anticipated falling off in wool and wheat exports.

A.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL

Sensational Start in the Quadrangular Games.

WARDEN'S GREAT INNINGS.

PARSIS' SUBSTANTIAL LEAD ON THE FIRST INNINGS.

Sensational cricket marked the opening day's play in the first of the quadrangular games yesterday between the Parsis and Hindus. First of all came the unaccountable collapse of a fairly strong Hindu batting side, accompanied by an excellent bowling performance by Parekh who, bowling throughout the innings, captured six wickets for 30 runs and performing the hat trick.

When the Parsis went in the sensation was intensified for Driver was out first ball to the feeblest stroke in the world, and, with one great outstanding exception, the team made almost as miserable a display as their foemen. In this case it was Baloo who was the hero. He did not come out of the fray with as good an analysis as Parekh, but Parekh had no Wardes, who was, on the day's play, unbeatable. Baloo bowled finely throughout, kept a fine length and, what is as important, got lots of work on the ball. Only Warden and, in some measure Malla, faced the veteran with anything like confidence.

Coming to Warden, the reporter can only say that, with the exception of Poona, he never batted better. In Poona, of course, he was racing the clock and his second innings against the Presidency is a thing to remember. Yesterday, however, he was in quite different circumstances. He had to get runs and, normally, had lots of time to get them in. But his partners one after the other, failed to keep him company thus robbing of the time, and in getting 115 runs out of a total of 183 he accomplished a brilliant performance. It is his highest score outside purely club cricket.

Warden is not a stylist—he was not a bat at all until he went to England with the All-India team—and when he goes to meet the ball, good, bad or indifferent, the spectator instinctively looks beyond the boundary to watch the ball fall, the while it has been returned merely to the bowler or, perhaps, to mid-off. But that is only Warden's little way. He gives the impression that in the twenty seconds between the delivery by the bowler and the impact of the ball with the bat, he has decided and undecided, two or three times over. But whatever he does, he hits, and makes runs, and, let it be said with batsmanlike breath, not infrequently commandeers all the luck. This, however, does not apply strictly to his day-out yesterday. He was missed once certainly, perhaps twice; but he played great cricket, and he played it on a day and on a wicket, on which nineteen other men flatly refused to believe that runs could be made.

The day's play was, on the whole pretty bare of interest. Indeed, there was only one little touch of excitement, and that was in the Parsis' innings when all the world wondered whether Warden's colleagues could remain in long enough to permit him to reach his century, and when that happy issue had been attained, 6,000 listless, heat-stricken people longed, for the drawing of stumps.

Kanga, Meheromji and Kapadia were all disappointments, for they utterly failed to come off. Malla once gave a glimpse of his rare hitting powers, but the deadly Baloo had established his rot and an unlucky thirteen saw the end of his tether.

When the game opened about 2,000 people, mostly Indians, were present, but as the day wore on this number was increased, probably, to 6,000. The heat was terrible, and the teams, and the spectators for the matter of that, appeared to feel it intensely.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat, Mehandale and Vithal being the first to the wickets. Ellavia bowled from the northern end to the former, the batsman opening with a boundary through the slips; but ten seconds later a great shout from the Parsi spectators all round the ground proclaimed his downfall, clean-bowled by the second ball of the match. Ogad Shankre, commonly called the Patient, succeeded and the shout was repeated for the new-comer attempting the most absurd run ever made was easily run out. He had got Ellavia a little to leg, an easy single; but he had no chance of returning home after a second. It was a wicket clean thrown away. Mehta, the captain, joined Vithal. Parekh bowled from the other end to Vithal who got a single through the slips. Another single by Mehta and a neat cut to the boundary by Vithal saw the first ten on the board—but for the loss of two good wickets. The next over was uneventful, but when Parekh bowled again another disaster befell the Hindus, their captain being caught and bowled. The Rajkote Prince was next in. After the series of disasters the pair, naturally enough, proceeded to bat with much caution; but it must also be said that the Parsi bowling and fielding were keen and precise. Very few loose balls were sent down, and though Vithal essayed hitting more than once, the fieldsmen were too close on the mark to permit him to do much. Eventually, the Thakore Sahib sent the 20 up with a fine drive to the on boundary off Parekh, but two balls later attempting to hit a yorker from the same bowler, he was completely, and deservedly, beaten.

Four wickets were now down for 22 runs, and the only consolation left to the Hindus was that Vithal was left, and batting with almost superb confidence. At this juncture Baloo joined his brother, and those who remembered their fight at Poona against Major Greig's team hoped a stand would now be made. Vain was the hope, however, for Baloo was clean-bowled by the first one he received, and the Hindu debacle appeared complete.

Date partnered Vithal, and his coming served only one purpose, namely, to enable Parekh to establish a record in this class of cricket—the hat trick, getting Date caught at the wicket. Parekh had now secured four of the six wickets down for 12 runs. Pai came in and 30 went on to the telegraph after he had added three to the score, and the pair batted for the next ten minutes with such confidence and patience that it seemed that a stand was yet possible, Ellavia however upset the calculations and at 35 sent Pai back clean-bowled to make room for Bhusari who got a single off Parekh and Vithal immediately afterwards caused 40 to be signalled by a clean drive off Elavia to the off. Vithal had made exactly half the total, and he looked too well set to be beaten, but he badly misjudged Ellavia and was beautifully bowled. He had made 22 of the 44 scored having batted patiently and with great pluck in the face of accumulating disaster. Sempre, the Karachi bowler, came next, and after two more overs had been sent down his partner hit Ellavia to the leg boundary, but it was Sempre who caused the half-century to be hoisted—after exactly an hour's play—by a drive off Parekh to the off boundary. Bhusari's wicket, however, was claimed by Parekh with the score at 54 for nine wickets. Seshachari was last man in, and, as is his wont, hit at everything. He opened with a 2 and then but for a superlative piece of fielding should have got a boundary, Sempre got another 2 from Ellavia, and a single, bringing Seshacheri to face Ellavia, and the All India wicket-keeper sent 60 up. Sempre then raised a cheer by hitting the same bowler to the northern screen, but in the next over the innings was closed Parekh getting Seshachari caught by Elchidans, the total reached being 64. The innings had lasted 77 minutes.

It is difficult to account for the Hindu collapse, even taking in consideration the very moderate wicket and the Parsi bowling and fielding. Vithal and Sempre alone met with any success, the latter in particular putting to shame men upon whom the team relied for runs.

THE PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsis opened their innings at ten minutes past one, the Thakore Sahib bowling to Driver from the northern end. If the Hindus' innings opened sensationally the Parsis' was even more so, for Driver was caught at short leg by Date from the first ball delivered. Warden was next in. Sempre was the other bowler, and Warden got the second ball received from him to the boundary. But the first ten to 1k some getting and came mostly in singles. But after each bowler had sent down a maiden over Warden got a very fluky boundary through the slips off Sempre and he sent 20 up by a cleanly driven boundary which Bhusari ought to have stopped off the Thakore Sahib. He got the same bowler away for 2 and 4 in the same over which cost ten runs. Parvi, who had come in first with Dr ver, lost his wicket the first ball of Sempre's next over, Baloo bringing off a brilliant catch at point. Two wickets were now down for 26 runs.

Kanga then joined Warden and Baloo relieved the Prince when another run had been added to the score. Thirty was signalled after thirty-three minutes' play, and when the adjournment was made at 2 o'clock the score had reached 39.

After lunch Sempre resumed bowling at seven minutes past three and Warden sent 40 to the telegraph immediately. Date went on to bowl instead of Baloo at the northern end, and it was a quarter of an hour before Warden sent up 50 from a fine boundary hit off Sempre. In the same bowler's next over Kanga got a ball through the slips to the boundary and at 58 Ogad Shankre relieved Date. Some bad fielding by Vithal proved the salvation of Kanga who should have been run out. In the same over 60 went up—the Parsis had scored 21 runs in 28 minutes—and Mahendele went on in place of Sempre; but the men batted on though they made very few runs, Kanga was for the most part content to keep his wicket up, and though Warden on occasion hit out, fine fielding kept the runs down, although it must be said the Hindus were not as good in this department as before lunch.

At 68 Kanga lost his wicket, leg before out to Sempre. He had made 15. Meberomjee joined Warden and soon afterwards 70 was signalled as a result of a leg boundary by Warden who by the same hit completed his 50, a fact which says as little for the Parsi batting as could be said for that of the Hindus, for the other batsman had only put on twenty between them. Sempre returned with the ball at this point relieving Ogad Shankre at the northern end, and a minute later Warden sent another change to the board, driving Mahendele hard to the screen. He repeated the feat in the next over the ball from Sempre twice in succession sending 90 up. Meanwhile, Mehero mjee was playing slowly and as everybody thought with undue caution. He rarely tried to hit a ball and was at the wickets half an hour before he scored, when he drove Sempre to the off boundary.

At 93 Baloo relieved Mahendele and at 98 completely beat Meheromjee. Warden had made 72 of the total score, as the result of fearless and very vigorous batting. He had made his runs all round the wicket and allowed no loose ball to go unpunished. When Meheromji left, Warden was joined by Kapadia, the newcomer being welcomed by a wonderful drive to the on boundary sending up the century. The change to Mahendele, being bowled by who, however, did not survive long, Meheromjee Warden, Baloo at 114. Elchidans came in to partner Warden, but lasted for exactly four balls—leg before to Baloo with the score unchanged: six wickets for 114.

Mulla joined Warden after the tea interval and the Thakore Sahib relieved Sempre, but when Warden faced the new bowler he promptly hit him to the boundary, and treated Baloo similarly in that bowler's next over. On the other hand "the Indian Jessop" who had contributed three to the score, was playing a tip-and-run rather than cricket, but warming from the example set by Warden he began to hit out, his initial attempt being rewarded by a boundary off Baloo. Warden responded with a 2 and a 4 off the Thakore Sahib and changes followed on the board until 150 was signalled. Immediately afterwards Baloo upset the partnership bowling Mulla who had made 13. Guzdar was next in and Date went on to bowl instead of the Kathiawar Prince and the new batsman helped himself to a smartly run three—off the last ball of the over. In his next over from Date, Warden completed his first century in Indian "first class cricket," receiving a magnificent ovation from the delighted crowd. Warden had occupied 2 hours and 53 minutes in making his runs.

160 was signalled at the same time, but as with the previous change it marked the departure of a batsman, for Guzdar was beaten trying to pull Baloo round to leg, Parekh went in—and was out, another of Baloo's victims. Ellavia was last man in and from some points of view the new partnership was the brightest in the innings, the young Parsi bowler replying vigorously to both the Hindu bowlers Sempre went on at 170 in relief of Date whose first over was a maiden. Meeting Baloo, however, Warden sent another to the boundary 180 being signalled, but three runs later Ellavia was bowled by Date, and the innings closed at 5-35.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Warden on the one side and Baloo on the other. The former, made 115, unbeaten, and though the only chance to point to blemishes, they were few and must not be held to detract from the performance. He hit fourteen 4's and was at the wicket altogether for 3 hours and 16 minutes. Baloo bowled unchanged for hours in a terrible heat and was as good at the end as when he began. He took six wickets for 36 runs, a really fine performance when all things are considered.

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. G. Mehendale, b Ellavia	...	4
P. Vithal, b Ellavia	...	22
Ogad Shanker, run out	...	1
C. V. Mehta (Capt.) c and b Parekh	...	1
Thakore Sahib of Rajkot, b Parekh	...	4
P. Baloo, b Parekh	...	0
K. A. Date, c Mulla, b Parekh	...	0
M. D. Pai, b Ellavia	...	5
B. S. Bhusari, b Parekh	...	9
S. S. Sempre, not out	...	12
K. Seshahari, c Elchidans, b Parekh	...	3
Extras	...	3
Total	...	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parekh ...	14	2	30	6
Ellavia ...	14	4	31	3

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D. D. Driver, c Date, b Thakore Saheb	...	0
Dr. E. M. Pavri, c Baloo, b Sempre	...	2
J. S. Warden, not out	...	115
Dr. H. B. Kanga, l-b-w, b Mahendale	...	15
R. P. Meheromji, b Baloo	...	4
D. K. Kapadia, b Baloo	...	5
J. Elchidana, l-b-w, b Baloo	...	0
H. F. Mulla, b Baloo	...	13
S. Gazdar, b Baloo	...	6
M. D. Parekh, l-b-w, b Baloo	...	0
J. Elavia, b Date	...	8
Extras	...	15
Total	...	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
The Thakore Saheb ...	7	1	33	1
Sempre ...	21·2	2	57	2
Baloo ...	17	4	36	6
K. A. Date ...	8	1	22	0
Ogad Shanker ...	4	0	10	0
Mehendale ...	5	1	10	1

Ogad Shankre bowled one no ball.

POONA GYM. VS. THE I. C. S.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

Poona Gymkhana began their annual two days' match against the Indian Civil Service to-day. The weather was very hot and the wicket dry. The Civilians went in first and scored 299, against which Poona Gymkhana were able to put only 71 for 4 wickets when play concluded for the day Scores:—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

1st Innings.

P. R. Cadell b Rosher	...	38
E. L. Sale c Rosher b Gore-Brown	...	48
R. E. Eliott b Rosher	...	4
Gould l b w Rosher	...	40
L. Graham b Cooper	...	43
G. Wiles l b w Esther	...	38
W. P. Cowie b Cooper	...	2
S. R. Arthur not out	...	43
F. G. Pratt run out	...	31
F. H. Boyd c Arnold b Cooper	...	2
L. C. Crump b Cooper	...	0
Extras	...	45
Total	...	926

POONA GYMKHANA 1ST INNINGS.

Col Arnold b Elliott	...	3
Capt Lucas b Elliott	...	14
Capt Cooper b Crump	...	5
F. G. Mockler not out	...	
H. Wellesly b Elliott	...	
Extras	...	8
Total (for 4 wickets)	...	71

LOCAL GAMES.

H. M. MINT vs. H. M. CUSTOMS.

The following are the scores in this match, which was won by the Mint:—

H M's MINT.—Pais, 0; Razak, 17; Cornfield, 25; Kamat, 18; Hildreth, 21; Graveston, 1; Mackay, 4; Edroos, 0; Aban, 3; Rickwood, 0; Chatelier 0; extras, 6; total 95.

H M's CUSTOMS.—W B Kelly, 19; B V Dalvi, 3; J Stevens 7; D M Raja, 8; B S Bhappu, 9; P W Singleton, 2; R A Wagle, 14; Khambatta, 11; T G Mooney, 1; A Spilling, 0; Ramrao, 0; extras, 9; Total 83.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE vs BOMBAY GAS CO.

Played on the Oval on Saturday, between the Seamen's Institute and the Bombay Gas Co's cricket club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 74 runs:—

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE—Smith 0; Scruel 5; Claxton 0; Vincent 44; Sanderson 8; Bailey 0; Reid 0; Strelley 3; Clarke 5; Sousa not out 0; Storrels 3; extras 7; total 73.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY—Sadanand run out 28; Keshrinath 0; Edwards 40; Chesker 35; Pitale 2; Pagel 7; Paisley st 3; Kale 5; Burch not out 13; Murray l b w 0; Lobo 10. extras 7; total 147.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Full Programme Arranged by the W. I. Association.

The Bombay Rovers' Football Tournament will not commence until Saturday, the 21st instant, but in the meantime while quadrangular cricket progresses on the Marine Lines Maidan, the executive of the Western India Football Association have thoughtfully provided a full programme of Association football matches.

This evening, the opening match will be played in the Junior Rovers' Tournament. This year unfortunately only four teams have entered, St. Mary's A and B, the Cathedral High School, and the Bombay Educational Society's School, and so, only three matches should be needed to decide the result of the competition. These will be played to-night, on Wednesday and on Thursday. To fill up the other vacant days, on which otherwise the Cooperage would be vacant the executive have arranged two new competitions on the tournament principle, the first, between the four teams who finished as the upper half in the Harwood League, and the other between the four teams who filled the lower section of the table. These two competitions will commence next Friday, and it is probable that games in each, alternately, will be played until the date for the opening of the Rovers' tournament will be reached. Thus it is intended that the Cooperage ground shall be exercised and kept in good order for the principal Association contest of the year.

POONA FOOTBALL.

Loyal North Lancs Win the Divisional Tourney.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The final round of the Divisional football tournament was played off this evening, the contending teams being the 10th Brigade R. G. A. and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. There was no score in the first period, but after crossing over the Lancs harassed the Gunners all through. They secured the first goal from a penalty kick and added two others later. The Gunners also had the advantage of the penalty kick but were unable to score, and the game ended in a win for the Lancs by three goals to nil.

At the conclusion of the game General Barratt congratulaed the winners and runners up, after which Lady Barratt presented the cup to the captain of the victorious team.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 9.

This year's meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association was opened this morning, by Major-General McKenzie Kennedy, who obtained a central bull at 200 yards. There was rain during the night but the morning was fine though cloudy. The wind was light, and conditions good, the Bombay team seemed to be doing well. Their squadding arrangements were faulty, but their scoring was fairly high.

The weather was good, but in a cloudy condition in the afternoon. The order then of the morning was followed, but there were no important competitions, G. Collyer shooting well. Two rifles and Rs. 110 have already been stolen from the people, in the Camp of the the First battalion. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bombay Volunteer Rifle teams are doing very well. Possibles are scarce in spite of the good conditions, but there are many thirty-fours and thirty-threes at short ranges. In the Bombay Volunteer Rifles team, two thirty-four's Lattey and Gidney two thirty-three's at 200 yards, three thirty-fours at 300 yards. Collyer, R. Collyer, G. A. Veevers at 600 yards. Collyer also made 34. At 700 yards the scoring was not good. G. Collyer did well with 33. There was a large falling off in the entries from the regulars but not from the native army or volunteers.

To-morrow rapid firing competitions begin at 7 a. m. Team shoot including judging distance takes place in the Mulligal Valley two miles distant.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

A very fast and hotly contested game was witnessed this evening, when the 33rd Light Cavalry met the Pilgrims, in the opening match of the Poona Open Polo Tournament. There was a large gathering present to watch the play which well repaid the trouble of going out. It was a neck and neck struggle during the whole of six chukkers, the 33rd Cavalry in the end winning by five goals to four.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

The Captain's Cup and Ladies' Competitions.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 9.

The golf week opened here this morning under most favourable circumstances. The weather is all that could be desired and the prospects of a successful week are excellent. The Club-house was very full last evening, every one waiting to see who they had drawn to play with this morning, and also how the handicapping committee had treated them. The first competition of the week was for the P. W. D. Cup presented by the members of the Public Works Department, and in connection with this is also played the qualifying round for the Captain's Cup. The first sixteen competitors returning the best scores under handicap competing for the Cup by match play. The course was found to be in excellent condition and the greens on the whole were playing well, a heavy dew having fallen during the night. This made the putting much easier and consequently the scores returned this morning were rather better than is usually the case on the first day of the week. There were forty entries out of whica number thirty-seven made returns. Kidd from Bombay and Lynch Blosse, a local golfer each returned with scores of 85 and tie for the Cup and they will, therefore, have to play against Jacob, a promising young player with a literal handicap of 10 was second with a nett 86 while Curry and Jackson each rerurned cards of 87. Lynch Blosse started none too well taking eight strokes to the first hole and three sixes and a seven to the next four. The long hole cost him seven strokes again but a three at the eighth and six at the ninth made him 53 out. He played more steadily on the homeward journey taking 47 for the nine holes, but came to grief at the sixteenth to which he took seven stroked. Kidd also started none too well with a seven and six, but settled down to his game after the fifth hole and was out in 47. Coming home he got an excellent two at the quarry hole and should have had the next two holes in three each, but was weak in his putting. Three sixes and two fives for the last five holes made him 90—5=85 for the whole round.

For a 10 handicap Jacob played a steady round completing the course in 96, after taking fourteen strokes to the first two holes. Jackson spoilt his card with a nine to the last hole up to which period he had an excellent chance of winning. The best scratch score was returned by Adair who was found in 88. He played excellent golf, but drove out of bounds at two holes which practically lost him the Cup.

The following qualify for the Captain's Cup to be played for by match play under handicap:—Kidd, Lynch-Blosse, Curry, Jacob, Hartigan, Jackson, Mould, Scott, Holmes, Palmer, Luck, Harrison, Gilbert, Cornish, Traill, Fitzherbert, Mackay and Owen.

Results:—

		gra.	hcp.	nett.
Kidd	...	90	5	85
Lynch Blosse	...	100	15	85
Jacob	...	96	10	86
Curry	...	105	18	87
Jackson	...	92	5	87
Mould	...	104	16	88
Owen	...	104	16	88
Mackay	...	95	6	89
Hartigan	...	96	6	90
Holmes	...	110	20	90
Palmer	...	106	16	90
Gittins	...	91	scr	91
Luck	...	103	12	91
Fitzherbert	...	106	15	91
Harrison	...	105	13	92
Abercrombie	...	92	scr	92
Gilbert	...	106	14	92
Cornish	...	100	8	92
Traill	...	98	6	92
Allison	...	111	18	93
Godfrey	...	99	6	93
Montgomery	...	99	5	94
Busch	...	99	5	94
Kennedy	...	94	scr	94
Coombs	...	96	2	94
Paine	...	99	5	94
Garrett	...	107	13	94
Lourdes	...	96	2	94
Abbott	...	107	12	95
Waterworth	...	106	10	96
Lowson	...	96	scr	96
Aitken	...	98	2	96
Turner	...	111	12	99
Sanderson	...	104	6	98
Smith	...	98	scr	98

LADIES' COMPETITIONS.

The ladies played a competition by medal play, a prize being awarded for the best scratch score and one for the best handicap score. The former was won by Mrs. Lowson from Poona whose gross score for the eighteen holes was 88. She was closely followed by Mrs. Godfrey with 89. Mrs. Godfrey played a fine round of 41 in the morning, but could only manage 48 in the afternoon while Mrs. Lowson played two steady rounds of 46 and 42. The handicap prize was won by Mrs. Marshall Reid with a net score of 88, Mrs. Cameron being second with a nett 91.

Scratch competitions:—Mr. Lowson 88; Mrs. Godfrey 89; Mrs. Holmes 92; Mrs. Cameron 97; Mrs. Marshall Reid 100; Mrs. Montgomery 103; Miss Pridaux 101; Mrs Harrison 116; Mrs. Dodgson 116; Mrs. Mould 123; Mrs. Turner 123 and Mrs. Luck 123.

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

		grs.	hcp.	nett.
Mrs. Marshal Reid	...	103	12	88
Mrs. Lowson	...	88	scr	88
Mrs. Cameron	...	97	6	91
Mrs. Holmes	...	92	scr	92
Mrs. Godfrey	...	89	4	93
Mrs. Harrison	...	116	20	96
Mrs. Luck	...	123	24	99
Mrs. Mould	...	123	scr	101
Miss Pridaux	...	101	scr	101
Mrs. Montgomerie	...	103	scr	103
Mrs. Dodgson	...	116	12	104
Mrs. Turner	...	132	24	108

TIES RE-PLAYED.

Several ties were played off this afternoon in the handicap foursomes. Abercrombie and Adair had a most interesting match with Kennedy and Sanderson to whom they were conceding two strokes; after playing the first nine holes. Kennedy and Sanderson were one up and they further increased their advantage by winning the tenth hole, Adair failing to drive the Idgah. The next two holes were halved, but Abercrombie and Adair squared matters by winning the 13th and 14th holes. They also won the Port Arthur hole Abercrombie playing a pretty approach. This made them one up and three to go. The 16th hole was halved in five, and Sanderson and Kennedy squared matters at the 17th. At the last hole Sanderson had a long putt to halve the match which he managed successfully.

Another nine holes were played when Abercrombie and Adair playing very steadily won by four up and two to play.

Jackson and Kidd had a fairly easy win over Luck and Harrison, the latter being very weak, with his putts. The former pair were four up at the turn and although Harrison and Luck managed to hold them in the second half, they lost on the 15th green 4 up and 3 to play.

Montgomery and Loundes defeated Aitken and Busch. Loundes was driving well and at the end of the first nine holes they were 2 up the tenth and eleventh holes were halved and Busch and Aitken won the next, but Montgomery and Loundes were too good for them and won on the 16th green 4 up and 2.

Hartigan and Paine vs. Scott and Owen, the latter receiving five strokes. This was a very tough match. The former couple were two up at the third and should have won the fourth, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the hole at which they were conceding a stroke they picked up their ball and so lost the hole. Scott and Owen won the next and were all square.

Then ensued a ding-dong match neither side being more than one up. At the turn Hartigan and Paine were one up and had played good golf going out in 44. After this they fell off and Owen and Scott managed to get level and then one up. At the fifteenth (Port Arther) the match was all square and the sixteenth fell to Owen and Scott. At the seventeenth Owen played for safety and Hartigan essayed to get over the cotton field, but failed. Paine then drove a long one near the green. Both couples were on in three, but owing to Scott laying a stymie his side won two up and one.

Mackay and Mould beat Traill and Allison.

Nichols and Smith beat Godfrey and Waterworth.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Suit by Bombay Improvement Trust.

A QUARRY TRRNSACTION.

Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the suit filed by the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust against Ismael Haji Cassum for breach of the conditions of his quarrying license, and for damages.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Trustees, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs claimed for the delivery of immediate possession of the quarrying land and premises, for the payment of Rs. 37,000, representing the amount of six instalments due, for damages caused to their land as a building site, and for Rs. 5,997-11-0, with interest in respect of Municipal taxes.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in January, 1910, the Bombay Improvement Trust advertised for tenders for the exclusive right of quarrying an area of 7,883 square yards on Nowroji Hill, Sewri. The defendant obtained from the Trust's office copies of the particulars, conditions, and form of license for this quarrying. He inspected the site and submitted a tender which was accepted. He began quarrying on the 1st March, 1910. The defence was that the contract was voidable on account of fraud and misrepresentation, and further that the original contract had been replaced by a new contract and in any event he asked for mitigation of damages. Both sides desired in the events that had happened to terminate the original contract. The defence of fraud was given up in the course of the trial. With regard to misrepresentation, the defendant's contention was that he was led into the erroneous belief that the hill offered for quarrying was solid rock of good quality, that in fact it was a quarry throughout. There was no doubt, the Court said that the defendant did tender for the right to quarry, and expected he would find good rock throughout. This was quite clear from the terms of the tender. For such a quarry he offered Rs. 1,91,000 in actual payment, and in addition to this he agreed to pay legal expenses the cost of filling the quarry after the stones were removed to the level of the adjoining road, and he further agreed to remove at his own cost, the surplus earth to another of the Trust's works some 600 yards from the quarry.

To make a fair profit on the contract, the defendant would have had to get a good deal more than two lakhs of rupees. He says he estimated he would get about 32,000 brass of good rock. This according to evidence and arguments in the case should be priced at Rs.8 a brass and would be equivalent to Rs. 2,56,000. The Trust estimated that the quarry would yield 24,000 brass of good rock, which would be worth Rs. 1,92,000, a sum too small to allow of any profit whatever to the defendant, or too small to prevent any serious loss to the defendant. Events had proved that the quarry did not even yield what the Trust estimated. The present estimate of the Trust was not even 21,000 brass of rock, and admittedly a part was boulders and inferior rock.

It was quite plain to his lordship that the defendant grossly over-estimated the value of the quarry for which he tendered, and he must have known that his tender would inevitably result in a loss if the contract was carried through.

The defendant began quarrying in March, 1910, and continued till January 1912. From the beginne he was in constant communication with the officials

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

41-11,83-10, Bicknell Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitekar Payne and Co.
Appeals.

2872, 55-03 Payne and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sulleman Somji Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Short Causes.

501-12 S G Mehta Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada vs K R Master Hiralal and Co.
Long Causes.

666-11 Jamsetji R and D Sadoba Panta and Co a firm vs Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W and Co.

321-12 Man J H and Co Maganlal Ghellabhoy vs Mani Widow and others Mehta and D Mans J H and Co

188-11 Parell and E Piraji Mal ji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitnis M and K

319-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Motilal Kanji and others Manockjal and T Dikshit D and S

595-11 Unwalla P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta

214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Oomaji and others Pandurang Bhivaji Ukkar and others Da and Co

371-12 Motichand and D Bai B shibai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wolun and another Mehta and D Patel and E

560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shirinbai vs Rustomji Sorabji Ghandy Mulla and M

586-12 Manchershaw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measuria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thavar

299-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Kanayalal Baslevdas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary F and D

404-12 Patell and E Ghoniit Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hasanally and others Payne and Co

765-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Mushi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G

992-11 Payne and Co R Sethna vs Malji Vanmali a firm and another Captain and V

143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Mookhadoo and another vs Saraf Ji Adarji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co

166-12 Payne and Co Ruttonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D

182-12 Tyabjee D and Co Morarji Keshoji and another vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D

484-11 Captain and V Jamseji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla Payne and Co

204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sooleman Josub and ors Smethan B and Co

211-12 Patel and E Sukharam Govind vs Gangabai widow D J Mantri

319-12 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bansilal Abirchand a firm vs Shridhan Gopinath Vachha and Co

220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rahman Mitha vs Dinshaw Dhanjibhoy Khan in person

818-11 Dinsah and P Shanker Talsiram vs Babaji Vithoba and others Manockshaw and N Dubash P and P

476-07 Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Bhondnath Raghunath Khote and other Jamsetji.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

23-12 Capt and V Radnabai vs Laxmon Jairam D J Mantri.

13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaehandy vs B C Vatchaghandy Edg G W and Co.

27-12 Capt and V Abdul Pashoor Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Elahbux Patell and E.

479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Veiji.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Thackersey

569-10 Jeh and S Esaji Mossaji vs Esaji Tajbhoy A d H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Rajee Bubaji Judah and S.

116-11 Edgar W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Rajh N and Co

59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Thackersey Payne and Co.

1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Surrey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P

925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Subjibhai Bhai K and G.

702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandeo alias Jagardhar Baoji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hassanally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam, Payne & Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Short Causes.

725-12 Subnis and G Abdullabhoy Pustanally vs Khatri Esmail Tyab Uswalla and P.

806-12 Edg G W and Co Hirachand Premji vs Bai Hirabai Mulla and M.

807-12 Hiralal and Co F Mitchell vs J F Karaka Payne and Co.

810-12 Motichand and D Madan Gopal Ramjidas vs Jeram Shamji.

839-12 Daphtary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Uttersi Naranji and another.

910-12 Mulji K and T Abubacker Jan Mahomed vs Mathew J Barretto.

916-12 In Person Jaffeji Amiji vs Mohrambai widow and others.

920-12 G H Dalal Veerchand Dhoia and Co vs J E Bhalerekar.

924-12 Crabtree B and C Kiod King and Co vs Robert Kennedy.

943-12 Daphtary F and D Baban Adam vs Haroon Sale Mahomed Mehta and D.
Long Cause.

991-11 Subnis and G Ida alias Haji Abdul Savar Soles vs Bai Mariambai Little and Co.

481-09 Judah and S—R H Athawley vs S B Angre—Edg G W and Co

680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.

31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstazti and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manchant M and Nh R F

141-12 Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas Sivakram M B Chothia.

812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K

561-11 Mulla and M Dhanoomal Kana Ram vs Shridam Gopinath and another Motichand and D

747-11 Pestonji R K and Co Gopal Kalifanji Damodher las Gordhandas Sukhadwalla

17-10 Maluba i and M Fatmabai widow and others vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and others Sasetham B and Co Payne and Co

996-08 Shamrao M and H Bai Navalbai Nagardas alias Nagindas Bhagwandas Edg G W and Co

244-12 Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co

428-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Girji vs Kanji Khatao Jamseji R and D

184-11 Jeh M and S Tullochand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawatram Mulla and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).
Long Cause.

101-12 Moti and Chhuna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
Short Causes.

682-12 Bicknell D M Engineer vs Hakimji Adamji.
Long Causes.

1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Nagwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co

837-11 Dadash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K

876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdu Ebrool Bafloo Payne Co

351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D

913-11 Castain and V Roji Lalji and Co vs Dharsey Nanbay and Co Daphtary F and D

382-11 Mirza M Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Sorabji Misri and others S R Mehta

647-10 Payne and Co Popatlas Malchand vs Bai Rumbai widow and other Tayabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hassanally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam, Payne & Co

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647-10 Payne and Co Popatlas Malchand vs Bai Rumbai widow and other Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G

122-12 Mulla and M P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kanoria Bros, a firm Mulla and M.

51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Thobhai vs Velji Kanji Mitra M and M.

228-12 Jen M ndi Girjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chitnavis Mofussil Co ony V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta v Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co

271-12 M dak a d C R D Sethna vs Bhojubhai Allabakhsh Payne and Co

295-12 Mehta and D Diwan Ramchandra vs Purshotam Hamji Moti and D.

325-12 Cap and V J M Lalji vs The S B and C I E Co and Sa B and Co.

346-12 Ord M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Mocha and others Ard H D and Co.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

It is understood that the Nicholson Committee will probably complete their examination of witnesses by October 2nd.

The British Consul-General, Alexandria, reports that there were seven cases of plague, three fatal, in the week ending 31st ultimo.

It is stated that the 6 1-2 lakhs allotted for the alterations at Government House, Darjeeling, will include the cost of a drainage scheme.

During the current week, Sir Charles Stewart Wilson will inspect the postal and telegraph arrangements at Delhi, and will reach Simla on the 8th instant.

Founder's Day of the Lawrence Asylum will find an echo in Bombay, where some 30 ex-pupils will celebrate the 54th anniversary of their Alma Mater with a dinner.

Mr. Joseph Ferro, Inspector of the Sind Railway Police, who was honourably acquitted by the Karachi Sessions Court, has been reinstated and posted to Karachi city.

During July 22, vessels were berthed at the Calcutta jetties, as compared with 20 in the same month last year. The tonnage of the vessels was 125,450 against 106,599.

The system of deferred press telegrams between England and India has, we understand, received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and will be introduced on October 1st.

Captain Needham, Health Officer, Simla, who has passed in Pekinese dialect, has been placed on deputation in connection with the return of Chinese soldiers from Tibet through India.

The Delhi Municipal authorities report 238 births and 263 deaths within their limits during the week ending 31st August. Ten deaths are reported as being due to cholera, one to small-pox.

Major J. Shaw, I. M. S., will be transferred from the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum to the charge of the new Lunatic Asylum which has been established and will shortly be opened at Yeravda, near Poona.

Maulvi Murshid Ali, Sub-Inspector of Schools Ulilspara Circle, Pabna, under suspension, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is removed from Government service, with effect from March 5th, 1912.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned Mr. A C. Barber, Economic Botanist to the Madras Government, being placed for a period of five years in charge of a sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore, South Madras, with the object of improving the breed of sugarcane in India generally.

The entire native population in Ooty will soon be inoculated against plague. The Rama can Government, too, has instructed the police officers to prevent mendicants from ascending the various ghauts as an additional precautionary measure. Similar steps are being taken in Coonoor and Kotagiri.

On Tuesday, a sad accident occurred in Lahore city near Kanak Mundi. A Mahomedan boy, aged six years, a tailor's son, entered a bakery, the baker being away at the time, and somehow fell into the oven in which bread was being baked. The boy was very badly burnt, and died in half an hour.

While driving into a misfire hole in Tennant's incline shaft of the Mysore mine (Kolar Gold Fields), two coolies named Moonian and Mothulu were killed on the spot. The fuse having ignited there was a great explosion. The first man was blown to pieces, six others having been injured, two of them so seriously that they are not expected to survive.

It is encouraging to note (writes a correspondent) that the scheme put on foot to open the "Sarada Niketanam," a secondary school for girls at Vetepalem, Southern India, is progressing favourably, the donations toward the one lakh of rupee for the endowment fund proposed by the committee, with K. Venkalappayya, B.A., B.L., vakil of Guntur the generous donor, as the promoter and treasurer has now reached Rs. 11,000, the most generous donation being Rs. 5,000 from the Raja of Munagala.

A Boksburg (Natal) Indian was defended by Mr. Ritch the other day in the Magistrate's Court for a breach of municipal regulations, in that he was conducting a compound where natives were kept as tenants. The accused was convicted. Mr. Ritch appealed. Mr. Gregorowski argued the appeal and the convict on has been set aside, the Court holding that the regulations were "ultra vires." This is an important decision. Many Indians would have been seriously affected if the regulations had been held to be valid.

The Baharu, who are said to have attacked Bandar Abbas, are a miserable of no importance. They are merely commonplace robbers and there is a local tradition that once a year they are bound to leave contributions upon the only town within their reach. They nowseem to have made their annual raid and to have left hurriedly with such loot as they could pick up. The affair shows how hopelessly inefficient the Persian administration is in the Gulf ports, where the garrisons are small and neglectful of their duties, while the so-called police are quite useless. If Indian traders at Bandar Abbas have incurred any losses in this instance, compensation from the Teheran Government should be insisted upon.

A costume lecture by Miss Lucy Broad was given at the Union Church, Simla, on the 30th ultimo, on Japan, writes a correspondent. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Mrs. Denning, National President of the W. C. T. U. Miss Broad and two children were dressed in Japanese costumes—the boy representing a Japani, and the girl a little mother with her baby strapped on her back. A review of the temperance work in Japan was most ably given, incidents being cited, and some interesting curios exhibited, besides a unique description of the costume worn. Miss Broad left Simla on Tuesday, to complete her tour of India, where she is invited to many important centres before leaving for Burma and China.

The quantity of salt of every description cleared from the Bengal salt depots during the quarter ending June last, amounted to 3,366,227 maunds (including 1,554,605 maunds issued under the credit system) as compared with 3,572,010 maunds (including 1,312,059 maunds issued under the credit system) in the previous quarter and 3,422,074 maunds (including 923,683 maunds issued under the credit system) in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied was Rs. 28,91,713 (including Rs. 13,76,910 adjusted under the credit system), as against Rs. 31,25,138 (including Rs. 11,15,973 adjusted under the credit system) in the previous quarter, and Rs. 29,98,699 (including Rs. 7,96,191 adjusted under the credit system) in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

At Bulsar the other day, representatives of the different Branches of the Electrical Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway presented an illuminating address to Mr R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., M. I. E. E., Chief Electrical Engineer congratulating him on having been created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire at the Delhi Durbar. Officers and subordinates of other Departments were present, so that the gathering was representative. Mr. A. E McCloskey, Assistant Electrical Engineer, having been voted to the chair, opened the proceedings by expressing the appreciation of the Electrical Department of the honour paid to its Chief. Mr. Nagarji V Desai then read an address, and referred to Mr. Pigott's professional abilities, and his justice and kindness in all his dealings with the Staff. Various speakers followed, who endorsed all that had been said by Messrs. McCloskey and Nagarji, and showed that they welcomed the endeavour, which her Chief was making, to bring all Branches of the Department up to a high state of efficiency and to improve the technical qualifications of the Staff. Mr. Pigott, in reply, said how thoroughly he appreciated the kind feeling which had prompted the Staff to present him with an address: it showed that there was unity amongst the different Branches, though scattered over more than 3,500 miles of line, and that good feeling existed between officers and subordinates.

DYSENTERY.

A Revivifying and Restorative Treatment.

Second, perhaps, only to Malaria is the suffering caused by Dysentery, which is known by the intense pain and difficulty with which the bowels act, and by the passage of mucus and blood.

The treatment which may be regarded as classical is the administration of 15 to 20 grains of Ipecacuanha in water, and repeating the dose every three or four hours. If begun early, this will nearly always give relief and arrest mischief. Only liquid nourishment should be given and, of course, the doctor should be summoned when possible. He will, no doubt, prescribe Dover's powder with quinine, hot fomentations and perfect rest in bed, and will legislate for any sudden relaxation of the bowels by a dose of a stringent medicine, to which a few drops of laudanum have been added.

In considering the subsequent feeding of the sufferer, there is nothing upon which reliance may be more confidently placed than Sanatogen, which the physicians to practically all the crowned heads of Europe use to maintain and restore the health of their royal patients.

WHY IT IS SO VALUABLE.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the value of this preparation for the inhabitants of hot countries, and those who are subject to the enervating influences and diseases due to the climate. Composed of the body-building elements of the purest cow's milk, "chemically combined" with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, Sanatogen exercises a nutritive influence over the whole body, which is as powerful as it is perfect.

It revitalises the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles and their vital colouring matter on which depends their ability to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere and thus keep the tissues clean and the bodily furnaces working properly. It re-invigorates the nervous system, filling the body with a sense of vim and snap which makes a pleasure of the mere physical act of living, while it quickens the functions of the brain and restores the possibly failing memory to its full power of rapidly recalling any impression it desires. It is easily digested, so that it imposes no strain whatever on the often undermined digestive system; it removes any sense of weariness from the muscles and makes them strong and firm instead of flabby and soft, as they so often are after an attack of dysentery.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

All these facts have been vouched for by hundreds of doctors practising throughout the length and breadth of India, as well as in other countries whose climate makes dysentery a common disease. These doctors have written letters over their own signatures describing the results they have obtained. Here are extracts from one or two of such letters, although, unfortunately, in accordance with medical etiquette, the names of the physicians cannot be mentioned.

Dr. P. K. C., Dumoh, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in the treatment of dysentery and enteric fever and found it very useful. It has a high nutritional value, and is very useful in ulcerated conditions of the intestines."

Dr. H. H. W. H., Babugarh, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of dysentery, enteric fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symtoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

RAILWAY NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING.")

The new Press for the North-Western State Railway at headquarters, which has been recently sanctioned for construction, is, we hear, being pushed on with.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway are, it is believed, providing two 2-ton steam cranes which are required to facilitate and expedite the coaling of locomotive engines at these terminal sheds.

It is understood that routing signals are being provided by the South Indian Railway in connection with the remodelling of the signal arrangement at Mayavaram junction which is the junction for the Tanjore District Board's Mayavaram-Mutupet line.

It is understood that the timber sleepers on the Nagda-Muttra Chord Railway which require renewal, will be replaced by metal sleepers of the pot type, cast-iron; and that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are obtaining them from England.

Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, Limited, Waterside Ironworks, Ipswich, England, are manufacturing a metre gauge 20-ton hand power break down crane, for the Burma Railway Company, which is required for use on the Southern Shan States Railway extension.

It is understood that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are providing an additional locomotive engine and tender complete for working the Rajpipla State Light Railway 2 feet 6 inch Native State line, which is 37 miles long; and has average earnings of Rs. 66 per mile per week.

It is understood that a general scheme has now been sanctioned for the provision of staff quarters for the accommodation of the employes of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Permanent-way Department who are located at stations in the Satpura District, Jubbulpore-Gondia 2 feet 6-inch gauge chord with branches.

Mr. Robert Dinwiddie, the Head of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Audit and Accounts Departments for many years, after leaving the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, avails himself, we hear, of 14 months' combined privilege leave and furlough from the 1st proximo preparatory to retirement from the Company service.

With an existing large goods traffic and the prospects of development with the provision of increased facilities, the East Indian Railway have, it is believed, decided to construct a short siding at Jamalwan Station on the late South Behar Railway Company's line and also to extend the present passenger platform for the convenience of the travelling public.

The Horsley Company, Limited, Tipton, England, have, we learn, the contract of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for the supply of nine spans of broad gauge bridge girders 100 feet in the clear, which are required for the renewal of existing weak spans. The Brandon Bridge Company, Limited Motherwell N. B., are, we believe, supplying this Railway with one special span of broad gauge girders, 125 feet in the clear, for a renewal.

It is understood that, the North-Western State Railway will be providing during the ensuing year 1913-14 the following additional coaching stock, 5 feet 6 inch gauge, namely: 5 bogie composite 1st and 2nd class carriages; 6 combined intermediate and 3rd class bogie carriages; 16 bogie 3rd class carriages; 10 bogie 3 d class carriages with brakes; 2 carriage trucks, and 2 horse boxes. The necessary materials will be obtained from England.

It is understood that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are arranging for the provision during the current year 1912-13 of 300 additional broad gauge covered goods iron wagons, standard A—6 type and vacuum braked, which are required to meet the demands of the increased traffic. The gross earnings of this line (including the Indian Midland Railway) from the 1st April to 17th August 1912 already amount to Rs. 2,78,39,000, or Rs. 21,91,610 more than in the corresponding period of last year 1911.

Arrangements are, it is understood, being made by the East Indian Railway to increase the reserve of a filtered water supply at Allahabad joined station with the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, by the provision of a new masonry tank to hold 50,000 gallons which will be fed by an existing connection with the municipal main. The new tank, which will be built over the present waiting rooms, will meet the overhead carriage watering supply, as well as the requirements of the station itself, etc.

There is a large transhipment of goods traffic between the north and south banks of the Ganges river at Mokameh Ghat Station, principally in coal, bones etc. To facilitate the efficient and prompt dealing of this traffic the East Indian Railway Administration are, it is believed, providing an additional transhipment wharf for the coal traffic, a transhipment whalf and siding for the bone traffic, and improvements to the goods shed for the miscellaneous traffic. The provision of a permanent bridge across the Ganges at Mokameh is still in a nebulous state it appears.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Straitjackets and other violent measures are being abolished at the great Hospital of Ste. Anne, on the recommendation of Dr. Mangin, a noted alienist. He says it is a mistake to use force in the treatment of crazy people, even though they be of a disposition to provoke violence. He advocates doing away with male nurses, holding that persons of unsound mind should be cared for by women, on account of their greater kindness towards patients. Dr. Mangin has put his theories into practice in his own wards in Ste. Anne, where 4,000 persons a year are treated for madness. Instead of straitjackets and solitary confinement, the alienist advocates and is putting into practice what he calls "the bed cure"—that is, long hours in bed, with every opportunity for repose. Gentleness, and patience, according to Dr. Mangin have already proved at Ste. Anne's their superiority over harshness, particularly in curing cases of acute delirium in maniacs and fever sufferers, as well as melancholia and delirium tremens cases.

That there is a chance that the wreck of the "Titanic" may some time be recovered either by government searchers or by a private expedition is the opinion of the "Nautical Gazette." This is based on the theory that the giant liner did not run into an iceberg, but ran on to the point of a rock. It is pointed out that no one has set forth any specific reason, or brought out any proof that a rock does not exist at this particular spot in the ocean. The possibility of a peak of rock existing at this place in the ocean becomes apparent to any one who studies the contour of mountains on land, says the "Gazette." Peaks rise abruptly to vast heights and are surrounded by contrastingly deep valleys. It is not unnatural, when one views the geography of North America, to suppose the existence of a chain of occasional peaks rising from the ocean's bottom about as far off shore as the longitude of the "Titanic" wreck.

Injecting pure oxygen gas into the blood of airmen and mountain climbers, as an auxiliary supply to that inhaled into the lungs, is a remarkable means proposed for the prevention of the so-called mountain sickness, which is due to the rarity of air at high altitudes. The preventive treatment, which was described together with the experiments confirming its efficiency at a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences, consists simply in the subcutaneous injection of small quantities of pure oxygen gas, the effect of which is claimed to persist for several days.

Only three persons out of ten thousand in Germany, are unable to read or write, while the proportion of illiteracy in Great Britain is 150 per 10,000 as against 770 per 10,000 in the United States. These figures are based on a comparison of illiteracy among some of the leading nations which has just been made and issued by the United States Bureau of Education. The American figures include the entire population over ten years of age, while the German figures cover only the army recruits, and the British statistics are based on date drawn wholly from official marriage registers. Hence the German and British statistics deal only with adults, and generally speaking with physically and mentally normal adults, while the United States census includes without discrimination everyone above the ten-year-age limit, even coloured folk.

The new system of preventing collisions at sea proposed by Sir Hiram Maxim is based on a theory of the bat's sixth sense. A century ago, Abbe Spallanzani proved that bats could pursue and catch insects without seeing them. The vibrations or waves from a bat's wings, though of too low frequency to produce sound, are reflected back from obstacles they strike, and it is supposed that the bat is able to detect the reflections, and thus to guide its flight. Soundings for similar echoes could be made on shipboard. With a wave-generator of 200 or 300 horse-power, vibrations could be sent out of about the same frequency as those of a bat, and it is believed that they would be reflected from five miles away sufficiently strong to be detected. A trial apparatus has been made by Sir Hiram.

Not only naturalists, but every one who has watched ants, has wondered how they find their way to and from their nests. A French naturalist, M. Cornetz, has been observing ants in Algeria, and he tells the results of his observations. The ant, he says, in its outward journey, proceeds throughout in the direction initially chosen; on its return the insect places its body at the same angle, and walks in the opposite direction. The body of the ant would therefore act as a kind of compass needle. If an ant is caught at the nest and transported to a point some yards distant, the insect is quite incapable of finding its way back. It runs around on the ground until it accidentally comes across the entrance to the burrow. The case is quite different if an ant is allowed to find its way to a distance unmolested. On leaving the nest it places itself in a certain direction and holds the same, no matter what obstacles it may meet with en route, and no matter what side tracks it may occasionally strike in order to seize some article of food or of structural value for its nest. The return is effected directly, rapidly and without hesitation even if the ground covered has been swept in order to change its relief. The return is obviously determined completely by the outward trip, an act which has left its nest on a voyage of exploration finds its way back just because it has made the outward journey.

In South Africa there is found a plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum growing on stony ground which so closely resembles a pebble that it is invariably taken by the stranger to be a stone. Another species of the same plant growing on the hills around the Karoo produces two leaves about as large as ducks eggs having a surface resembling weathered stone of brownish grey colour, tinged with green. These plants look like stones; but for a short time they put forth bright yellow floors. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

The latest experiments made with radium confirm the statement that it has the property of changing the colours of precious and semi-precious stones. The change is effected merely by continued exposure to radium salts, and the games which give the best results are sapphires. A young German chemist is said to have secured sensational results from this discovery. He recently purchased several varieties of sapphires and placed them in a box with a small quantity of radium bromide. The transformations of the stones after about a month's exposure of described as follows:

Original Colour.	New Colour.
White or uncoloured	Topaz-like yellow
Blue	Emerald green
Violet	Sapphire blue
Wine coloured	Beautiful ruby
Inferior dark coloured	Deep violet.

The chemist visited the jeweller from whom he bought the stones at an average price of 1s. 8d. a carat and asked what the jeweller would offer for the parcel. The jeweller, suspecting nothing, even after close examination, offered 37s. 6d. a carat for all the stones, with the exception of the small but exquisite ruby coloured one, for which he said he was willing to give no less than a £20 carat.

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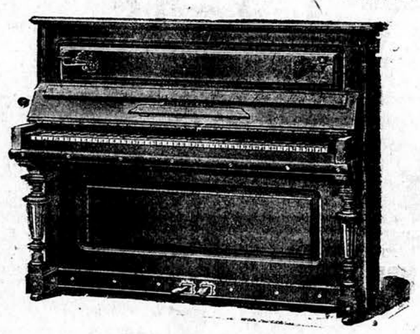

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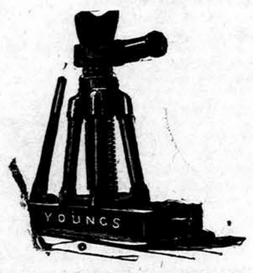
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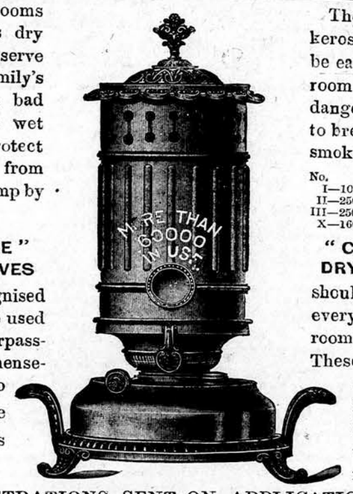

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE arising, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1905.
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